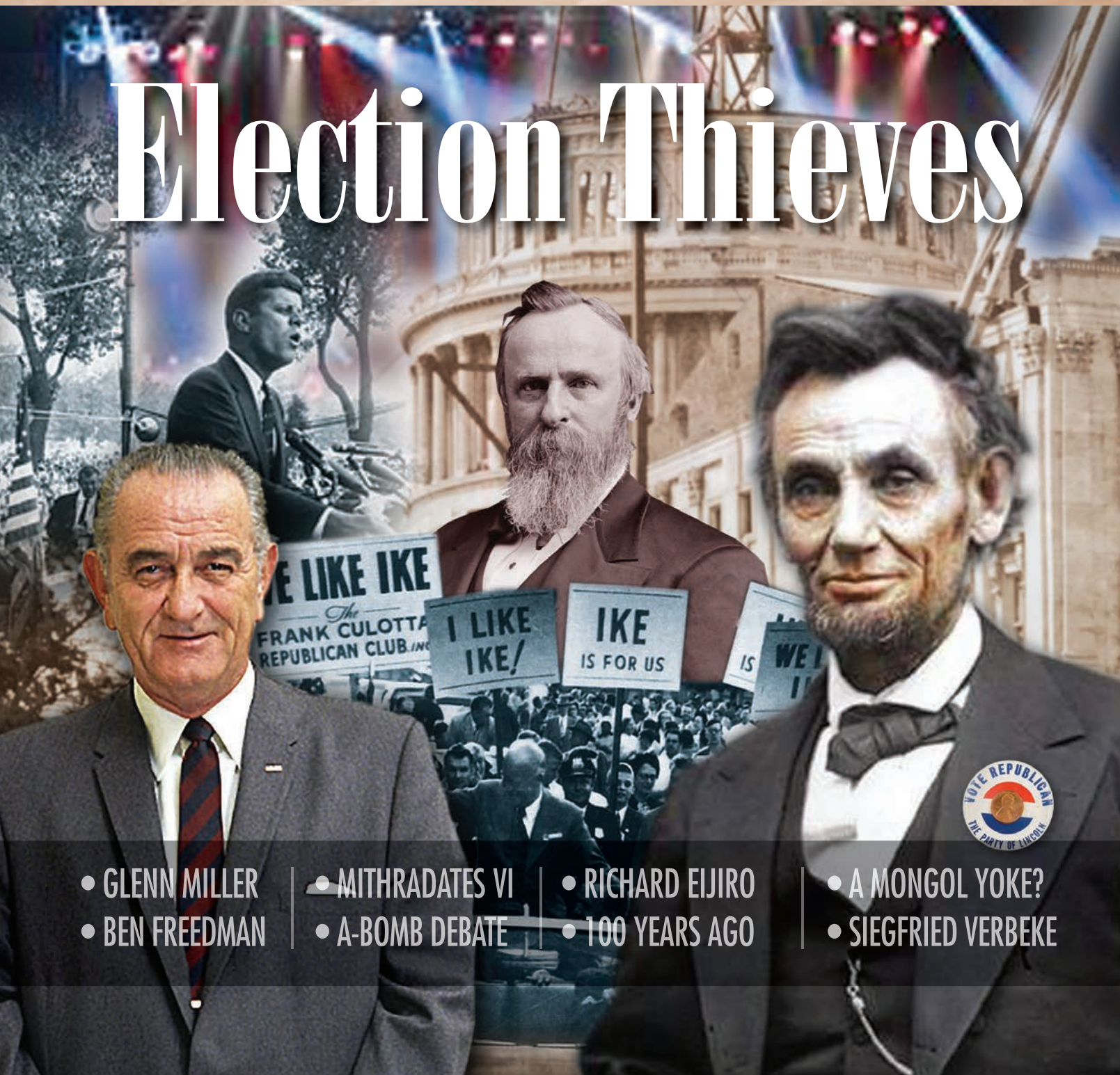
BRINGING HISTORY INTO ACCORD WITH THE FACTS IN THE TRADITION OF DR. HARRY ELMER BARNES

THE BARNES REVIEW

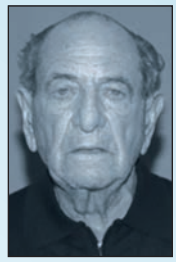
A JOURNAL OF NATIONALIST THOUGHT & HISTORY

VOLUME XXII NUMBER 4 JULY/AUGUST 2016 WWW.BARNESREVIEW.COM

Election Thieves



- GLENN MILLER
- BEN FREEDMAN
- MITHRADATES VI
- A-BOMB DEBATE
- RICHARD EIJIRO
- 100 YEARS AGO
- A MONGOL YOKE?
- SIEGFRIED VERBEKE

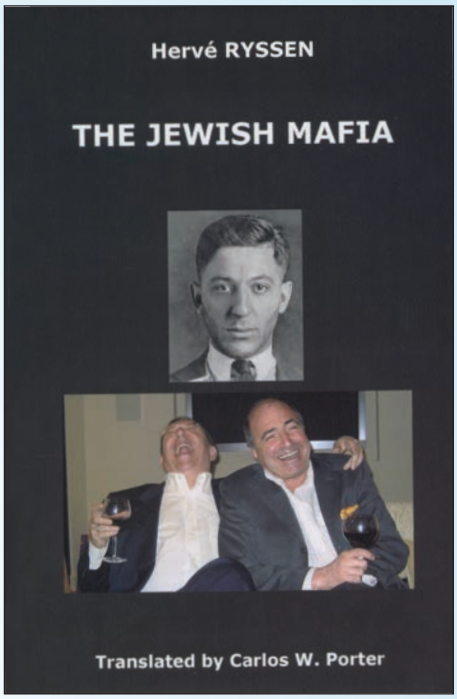


‘ ZELIG ZWERBACH ROTHSTEIN SIEGEL SCHULTZ LANSKY BERNSTEIN BEREZOVSKY

THE JEWISH MAFIA

A new book from TBR Book Club by Herve Ryssen Translated by Carlos Whitlock Porter

Herve Ryssen, above, has compiled an amazing reference work on the Jewish mafia.



Here it is, between two covers for the very first time—a comprehensive look at the Jewish mafia from the earliest times until today. Meticulously detailed and documented largely from Jewish sources, this book is a fearless examination of organized Jewish criminality in all parts of the world, with an astonishing catalog of serious crimes. The author, Herve Ryssen, has been jailed 13 times for writing seven books. His most recent conviction in 2015, for which he received three months hard time, came simply as punishment for the original cover to this book (a stock illustration of 1930s gangsters with a list of their crimes—arms dealing, racketeering, contract murder, drug dealing, money laundering, pimping, casinos, pornography, kidnapping, burglary, armed robbery, diamond swindles, white slaving, smuggling, African slave trading, trafficking in stolen artwork etc etc). That cover has changed to the one you see here at right.

Now expanded, updated and revised, perhaps the most shocking chapters of the book are those dealing with forced prostitution in Israel, international organ trafficking and the organ transplant industry.

But further description of the contents is not nearly as powerful as a portion of the table of contents. Inside *The Jewish Mafi*a, Ryssen details: the “Torah Nostra’s” history; American organized crime (and you thought Al Capone was a top criminal); Murder, Inc.; Meyer Lansky; the “invisible” mafia; the pillage of Russia; Mafioso Democracy; the fall of the Oligarchs, crime from Berlin to Marbella; the Organizatsiya in America; Antwerp; Vilnius; Bangkok; Bogota; the mafia in Israel; the diamond industry; revolutionary paramilitary funding; hashish; cocaine; heroin and the “ecstasy” trade; porno cinema; the trafficking of illegal immigrants; the white slave trade; the Atlantic African slave trade; Christian slaves of the Middle Ages; organ selling; the aesthetic surgery racket; Claude Lipsky’s swindles; Jacques Crozmarie and the ARC scandal; horse racing and garage rip-offs; the VAT fraud; swindling fellow Jews; Samuel Flatto-Sharon; crime in England, the U.S. and France; Monsieur Michel and Monsieur Joseph; Seams and Co.; profit fever; the pillaging of vanquished countries; and more.

This is, without a doubt, the most comprehensive, fascinating and fast-paced book ever written on the crimes of the Jewish mafia, from a man who dares to write the truth despite being a favorite and repeated target of the politically correct Zionist thought police.

Softcover, 381 pages, 475 supporting endnotes, #731, *$22* minus 10% for TBR subscribers plus $5 S&H inside the U.S. from TBR, 16000 Trade Zone Avenue, Unit 406, Upper Marlboro, MD 20774. Call TBR toll free at 1-877-773-9077 Mon.-Thu. 9-5 ET. You may also purchase this book and many other products at www.BarnesReview.com.

Mein Kampf was not the only book Adolf Hitler wrote . . .
He penned a second book, equally as important . . .
But few people are aware of this book of prescient predictions . . .
Here is it, the Fuehrer's then-unpublished "Secret Book" . . .

Hitler's Second Book: *German Foreign Policy*

By ADOLF HITLER
Translated, introduced and annotated by Rhodesian scholar Arthur Kemp

Often called Hitler's "Secret Book," this is the only full-length, completely unedited and correctly translated text of Hitler's second book, written to explain National Socialist foreign policy.

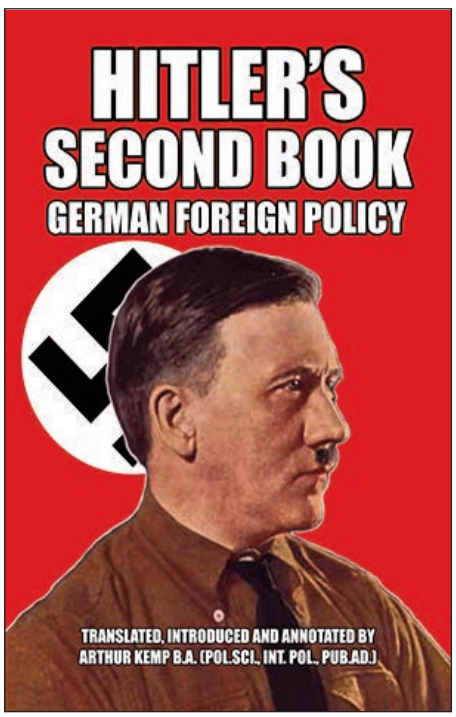
Dictated in 1928 to Max Annan, head of the NSDAP's publishing house, the unedited and draft manuscript, provisionally titled *Deutsche Aussenpolitik* but later more commonly known as "Hitler's Second Book," was never published in Hitler's lifetime.

Originally written as a propaganda recruitment tool designed to generate support for the NSDAP at the time of what he saw as an artificial crisis in German nationalist circles over the Italian occupation of South Tyrol, Hitler's second book is of necessity dated with regard to some time-specific events.

Nonetheless, it contains much more than just a discussion of the South Tyrol issue. Within these pages, the reader will find the philosophical principles that underwrote National Socialist domestic and foreign policy, and a large number of astonishingly accurate and prescient foresights into many pressing international issues that still occupy the world stage in the 21st century.

READ HITLER'S PREDICTIONS ON:

- The economic, social and racial problems posed by European unification;
- American immigration policy and its racial meaning;
- The need to temper foreign policy with political and financial realism;
- The threat posed by modern air warfare;
- The possibility that the Jewish Communists would lose power in the Soviet Union;
- The racial values that underpinned the British empire;
- The negative influence of birth control upon European population growth;
- The eugenic danger of war in general;
- The threat that outsourcing to the Far East poses to Western economies; and
- The role of International Jewry in influencing world affairs and inciting conflict, among many other topics.



The philosophical principles that Hitler endorsed—that victory goes to the strong and the brave, and that the meek shall inherit nothing—were equally applicable to both domestic and foreign policy, two areas which he saw as inseparably interlinked. Hitler said:

"In general freedom is preserved neither by begging nor by cheating. And also not by work and industry, but exclusively by struggle, and, indeed, by one's own struggle.

"This accumulated hatred was discharged in the typically bourgeois-national fulmination and battle cry: 'God punish England.' Since God is just as much on the side of the stronger and the more determined, as well as preferably on the side of those who are cleverer, He manifestly refused to inflict this punishment.

"For this Earth is not allotted to anyone, nor is it presented to anyone as a gift. It is awarded by Providence to people who in their hearts have the courage to take possession of conquering it, the strength to preserve it, and the industry to put it to the plow."

This edition contains the full text, translated from the German original, and includes the article, "How America Entered the War"—to which Hitler referred in the book and intended to add to the manuscript as an appendix. Also contains a full index.

Softcover, 200 pages, indexed, #732, ***$21 minus 10% for TBR subscribers*** plus $5 S&H in the U.S. (Email sales@barnesreview.org for foreign S&H.) Order from TBR, 16000 Trade Zone Avenue, Unit 406, Upper Marlboro, MD 20774 or call 1-877-773-9077 toll free Mon.-Thu. 9-5 ET to charge. Buy online at www.BarnesReview.org.

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Bringing History Into Accord With the Facts in the Tradition of Dr. Harry Elmer Barnes

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July/August 2016 ❖ Volume XXII ❖ Number 4

Table of Contents

Bizarre American Elections

By Clint Lacy and Victor Thorn

4 Sadly, for a country that prides itself on being a so-called democratic republic, there have been many bizarre, brokered or outright stolen elections in U.S. history. Votescamming, forgery, bribery and even assassination have been used by the puppetmasters to get their candidate in. Here, TBR takes you on a whirlwind tour.

The Fate of a Lost Bandleader

By Philip Rife

10 During World War II, big band leader and superstar Glenn Miller of the U.S. Army turned up missing in action and was presumed dead. What really happened to him? There are many theories and rumors. Was there some kind of a cover-up?

Freedman: Anti-Talmudic Patriot

By Ronald L. Ray

16 What is it that makes the Talmud toxic? Who put the "'mud' in the Talmud," so to speak?Activist Ben Freedman, a Jewish convert to Christianity, explained it quite well.

White Genocide & the Count

By Andrew Carrington Hitchcock

22 What is happening right now to Europe in particular, and the White world in general, has the appearance of a sudden, unlooked-for crisis—a tsunami of invading black and brown "refugees." But the cognoscenti believe this ongoing disaster was deliberately planned decades ago. Here are the crucial facts.

Just 100 Years Ago . . .

By Marc Roland

30 World War I: The intricate causes and consequences of this 100-years-ago watershed global calamity—a devastating fratricidal war that killed and maimed an estimated 38 million Europeans—are sometimes forgotten. Marc Roland digs them up for our enlightenment and explains why World War I in particular was a disaster that so easily could have been avoided.

The WWII Atomic Debate

By John Wear, J.D.

42 As World War II was winding to an end, were Germany and Japan close to building their own atomic weapons? According to John Wear, by no means. Decide for yourself.

Denazifying German Scientists

By John Wear, J.D.

46 Even the most anti-Nazi German scientist had to admit it: Occupied postwar Germany was far more dangerous in every way.

Ladysmith No. 709—Gun of Destiny

By Hans Gibbling

52 An American Smith & Wesson revolver played a major role in the life of Adolf Hitler and, thus, that of the world. Read the saga of Ladysmith No. 709 and the man who owned it.

Belgium's Last Holocaust Denier

Interview With Siegfried Verbeke

59 An interview with Belgium's Siegfried Verbeke, who challenges the thought police to go ahead and gas him at Auschwitz.

Censorship Reigns in Europe

By John Friend

64 It's not just "the Holocaust" that you have to avoid discussing in Europe. Now you can be imprisoned merely for expressing concern about the dangers of massive immigration.

The True Story of the Poison King

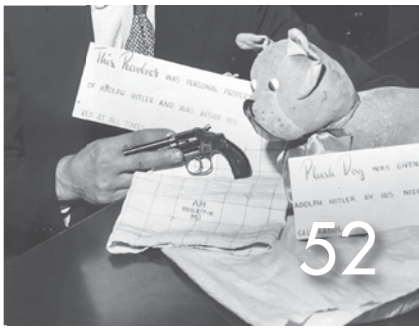
By John Tiffany

67 Mithradates VI clobbered the Roman empire for 40 years. He conquered lands from Europe to Asia, commanded an armada of pirates and helped the Greeks successfully revolt against the Romans. Here is his story.

Was There Really a "Mongol Yoke"?

By Matthew Raphael Johnson, Ph.D.

74 Who were the ancient Mongols? Were they all full-blooded "Mongoloids"? Was there ever a "Mongol yoke" over Russia? Here is a startling story of Revisionist history that challenges the accepted wisdom of mainstream historiography.



Also featured in this issue:

Personal from the Editor—2
Editorial—3
Seward scalped in Illinois—5
A musical American patriot—11
Shell shocked by World War I—33
Review: *Forgotten Worlds*—38
History You May Have Missed—39
White heritage conference—66
Letters to the Editor—79

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The Barnes Review (ISSN 1078-4799) is published bimonthly by TBR Co., 16000 Trade Zone Avenue, Unit 406, Upper Marlboro, MD 20774. Periodical rate postage paid at Southern, MD and additional mailing office. For credit card orders including subscriptions, call toll free 1-877-773-9077 to charge. Other inquiries cannot be handled through the toll-free number. For address changes, subscription questions, status of order and bulk distribution inquiries, please call 951-587-6936. All editorial inquiries call 202-547-5586.

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POSTMASTER: Send address changes to The Barnes Review, 16000 Trade Zone Avenue, Unit 406, Upper Marlboro, MD 20774.

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The Barnes Review was founded in 1994 by Willis A. Carto and has been publishing without interruption for the past 22 years.

PERSONAL FROM THE EDITOR

Political Wheeling & Dealing

Most Americans know that vote fraud exists and that elections can be subtly stolen in numerous ways. But many times candidates have been denied their victories by much more insidious and "old-fashioned" subterfuge: bribery, forgery, assassination, the promise of lucrative spoils etc. From our nation's earliest elections, back room deals have often been made to deny the candidate with the most votes his proper rewards. Usually the victim of this is a politician with a populist message that scares the bejeebers out of big business or the banksters or the warmongers. Thus our lead story deals with but a few of America's elections in which the voters were denied the candidate the majority clearly wanted in favor of one supported by the plutocratic elite.

We bring all this up because we have a presidential election coming up very shortly. In November, millions of Americans (and who knows who else) will be heading off to the polls to vote for the candidate of their choice. We expect a lot of wheeling and dealing will be done before then, with vice presidential candidates slated to be chosen and greedy politicians lining up for their rewards for endorsement. Our lead story will provide you with some background information on just how far candidates (and their powerful backers) will go to make sure a real man of the people never makes it into this nation's highest office.

THANKS FOR YOUR BOOK DONATIONS

I wanted to personally thank all of you who either donated to our *Europe Awake!* book project or purchased the book in advance to keep this important project on track. Currently, we have raised enough to proceed forward and expect to meet our deadline of September 1. This is an extremely important book that we think can really awaken people to the dire threat posed to the Western world from throngs of unassimilable cultural and religious aliens pouring into White nations, forever altering them.

For more on this topic—and the forces behind it—we suggest you read the article by Andrew Carrington Hitchcock beginning on page 22 of this issue. In this piece, Andrew explains how the turmoil created by illegal aliens in White nations and the ensuing disappearance of the White race in general are a clear violation of the Convention on the Prevention and Punishment of the Crime of Genocide, adopted by the General Assembly of the United Nations on December 9, 1948. Andrew tells us who he thinks is behind it all, with a focus on the involvement of the count of Coudenhove-Kalergi—Richard Nikolaus Eijiro—a strange but extremely powerful "priest" of the cult of multiculturalism.

And please take a look at all the new books we have. Every subscription renewal and every book purchase helps TBR survive. ✦

—Paul T. Angel, Executive Editor

WHAT MAKES TBR DIFFERENT

The Barnes Review is occasionally chided for talking about the Jewish and Zionist questions too openly. Now, we're not simplistic enough to believe "Jews control everything." This is vulgar simplification. They do not control everything. However, their dominance in multiple global arenas is important, nearly always damaging and increasingly obvious.

Whatever Adolf Hitler's faults, no one can deny that his invasion of the USSR took the fangs out of that snake. Stalin had a strong interest in taking central Europe and possibly western Europe as well. Hitler made that impossible. Regardless of the fact that Harry S Truman and others practically gave the eastern part of Europe away to that monster, Stalin was substantially weakened. Joachim Hoffman's famous book *Stalin's War of Extermination (1941-1945)** argues that Hitler saved Europe. This was because Stalin was preparing a massive invasion of central Europe that would have taken the West.

The point of all this is that the war on Hitler was a war for "Jewish liberation." Jews the world over cheered Allied tanks as they rolled into Germany, because not only was Hitler defeated, so were his ideas. The world then was divided between Leninism and liberalism. Conservatism, in its traditional guise, was relegated to the fringes.

The Jewish question is essential to the mission of The Barnes Review, because Hitler's loss in World War II, as I said above, was a loss for all traditional "right-wing" movements, even those Hitler did not approve of. Defeat in a war, on several continents, has the tendency to destroy the viability of the ideology of the defeated party. Thus, I reiterate, Hitler's defeat was a defeat for all "right" movements, though many are rising again today.

Modern conservatives ritually condemn Hitler only because Jews are politically powerful. Liberalism and Leninism were and are Jewish ideologies. They stress the "abstract" man. No longer part of a tradition, mankind is now envisaged as not being embedded in anything. Human beings are merely consumers, voters or customers. If this sort of chaos enveloped the world, or at least Europe, then only the most cohesive group would win. That was the Jewish minority, always promoting the "abstract" man for others, but an intensely ethnic cohesiveness for themselves—a brilliant survival strategy.

Almost no one can be honest today and talk about media ownership. The Fox News president is Peter Chernin. Paramount Pictures' chairman is Brad Grey. Walt Disney is controlled by CEO Robert Igor, and Sony Pictures is run by Chairman Michael Lynton. The Warner Brothers chairman is Barry Meyer, while the CEO of CBS is Leslie Moonves. MGM's chairman is Harry Sloan. NBC and Universal Studios are ruled by Jeff Zucker. These men are all very influential Jews.

This handful of controllers is responsible for the vast majority of the television and movies the average American will ever see. Joel Stein crowed in the December 19, 2008 issue of *The Los Angeles Times* that "Jews control the media" and that it is a "good thing." Anyone, in his mind, that does not realize this Jewish dominance is "just plain dumb." Safe from any organized resistance, only Jewish pens can brag about—or even discuss—their dominance.

Hitler's defeat in World War II made this all inevitable. Not only has the identity of Western man disappeared into oblivion, but his entire sense of moral self has been radically altered. This media manipulation, in the words of Dr. E. Michael Jones, changed the "moral default settings" of the average European or American. Strangely enough, the USSR insulated Russians and others from this corrosion, making them now the center of the "free world."

The late, great Joe Sobran once said that "talking about American politics and not mentioning the Jews is like talking about the NBA and not mentioning the Chicago Bulls." Now, that was said back when the Bulls were three-time champions, but the point remains. Their hysterical reactions to even the slightest perceived slight and the pathetic fear of their power has led to the complete insulation of Jews in general from serious criticism. Make no mistake, Israel is not the "promised land" that New York and the United States are.

The Barnes Review, in this and most other issues, deals with politically incorrect issues for this reason. It is a disgrace that journalists and professors whose job it is to uncover the inner workings of power are frightened for their jobs and income. This means they will refuse to talk about Zionist power except in the most glowing terms. I for one refuse to bow to this pressure. We must do what the journalistic hack or tenured academic will not: speak truth to power. It is certainly not always "the Jews," and they certainly do not control "everything"—but sometimes, it sure seems like it. ✦

—Dr. Matthew Raphael Johnson
TBR Senior Researcher

**Stalin's War of Extermination 1941-1945: Planning, Realization and Documentation* (hardback, 415 pages, #282, $25 minus 10% for TBR subscribers) is available from TBR. See page 80 for order form.—Ed.

Stolen Elections

America has a long and fascinating history of electoral surprises & subterfuge

By Clint Lacy and Victor Thorn

The 2016 presidential primaries were eye-opening. Donald Trump was victorious over a plethora of Republican candidates including Texas Senator Ted Cruz, Ohio Gov. John Kasich and former Florida Gov. Jeb Bush, who was the clear establishment favorite to win when the process started months and months ago. But conservative voters came out in droves to vote for the billionaire political maverick and set the political establishment on its head.

As we write this, there are scores of politicians on both sides of the aisle, Democrat and Republican—praying Trump will lose—or be kept from running—rather than run any risk of seeing their comfortable spoils system threatened by someone who ever whiffs of "outsider."

So if the Powers That Be really wanted to stop a candidate they feared, just how could they do it? Back room dealing? Blackmail? Fake rumors? Financial secrets? Assassination? A brokered convention? Why not?

WHAT IS A BROKERED CONVENTION?

If the first vote of convention delegates occurs, and no candidate receives a majority of the delegates' votes, the convention is considered brokered. Before the U.S. began holding primary elections, however, political party elections in America were often brokered.

Take the case of renowned lawyer John W. Davis. He finally emerged the victor of the brokered 1924 Democratic National Convention (known forever after as the "Klanbake")—after 103 ballots. Frontrunners Alfred E. Smith and William G. McAdoo lost to this surprise compromise candidate because their factions could not resolve differences over prohibition and other issues. (As an historical aside, in the early 1930s, Davis was accused by Marine Corps Maj. Gen. Smedley Butler of plotting to overthrow President Franklin D. Roosevelt.)

As Victor Thorn informed us in the May/June 2016 TBR, the last brokered convention for the Republican Party was held back in 1952. Robert Taft held more delegates going into the election than Dwight Eisenhower, but "Ike" quickly became the victor by challenging some of Taft's delegates.[1]

But Adlai Stevenson was also a brokered candidate the same year for the Democrats.

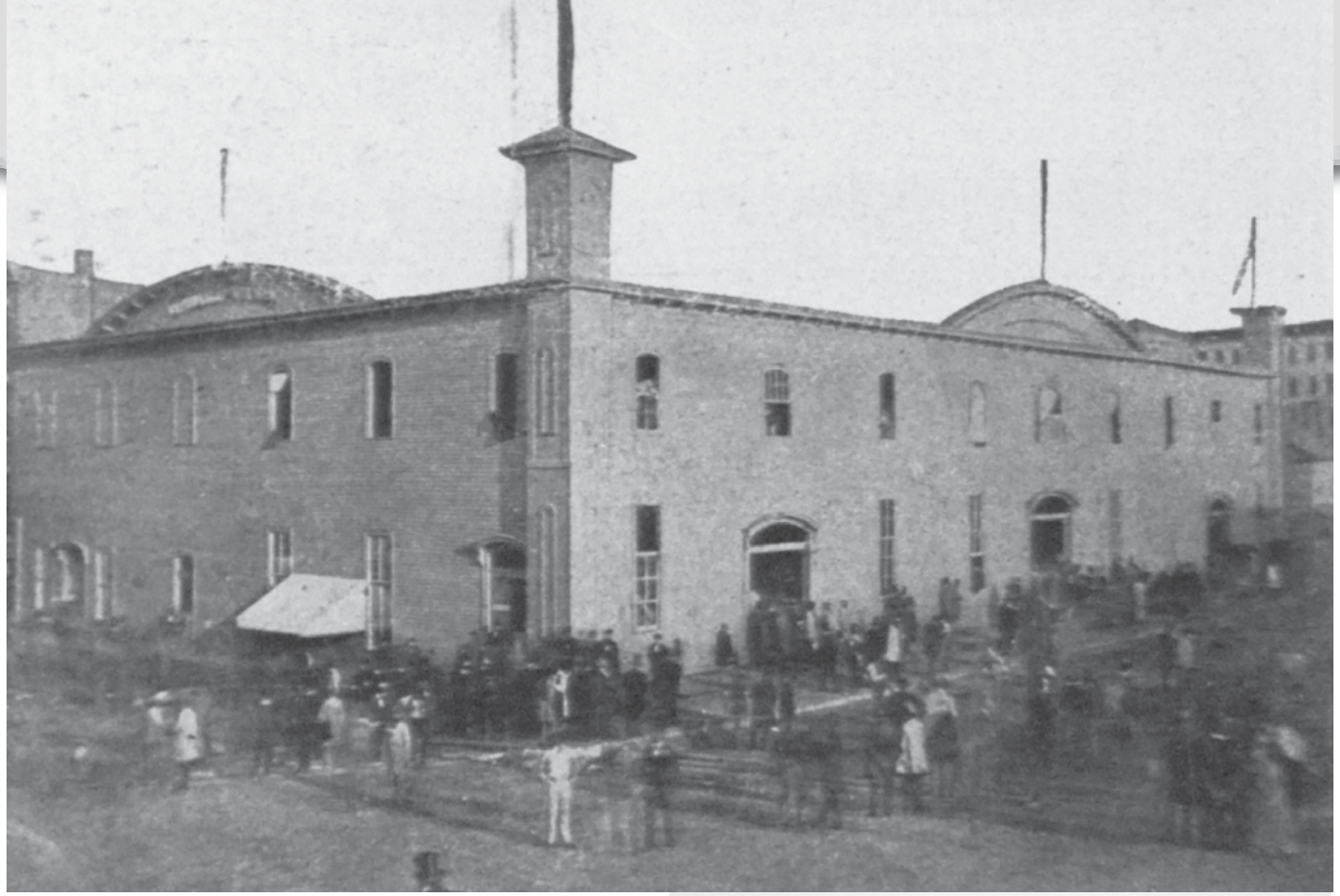
VOTE "IRREGULARITIES"

As recently as 2000, George W. Bush eked out an election victory after several recounts in the state of Florida, amid allegations of trickery, this despite the fact that Al Gore had won more total votes. Additionally, an election worker admitted to tampering with the electronic vote count in favor of Bush in Ohio, a must-win state for Dubya, in 2004.

VOTE SHENANIGANS IN U.S. HISTORY

The election of 1800 found the House of Representatives having to break a tie with Thomas Jefferson and Aaron Burr. Three years later, Burr, as sitting vice president, killed Alexander Hamilton (a Federalist and political enemy) in their infamous duel.[2]

The House again had to choose the president in the year 1824. John Quincy Adams won the election over Andrew Jackson after some delegate wheeling and dealing with Henry Clay (who Adams rewarded with the position of secretary of state, an event still referred to as "the corrupt bargain" by many historians). Clay, who despised Jackson, agreed to get his supporters to throw their votes to Adams, ostensibly in return for a lucrative political appointment. In those days, the secretary of state, as opposed to the vice president, was looked



upon as the man to be groomed as the next president.[3]

The election of 1860 was a tumultuous one. Radical abolitionists controlled the Republican Party. The Democratic Party was split between Stephen Douglas (a Northerner) and sitting Vice President John Breckinridge (a Southerner from Kentucky). If that wasn't complicating things enough, the election of 1860 saw a third-party candidate enter the race. John Bell (a moderate from Tennessee) represented the Constitutional-Union Party. Douglas took only Missouri for the Democrats, Breckinridge took the South for the Democrats, and Bell took Tennessee, Kentucky and Virginia. Thus, Abraham Lincoln won the election of 1860, despite garnering only 40% of the popular vote.[4]

A little-known fact about the Republican convention of 1860 is that it was a "brokered" convention. Although Lincoln publicly was opposed to making "deals" for delegates he found a way to back-channel the effort and defeat his opponent, William H. Seward.

For the Republicans, it was essential to win in the Midwest. Lincoln was well known in the region, having made a name for himself in Illinois as a powerful and inspirational abolitionist speaker and debater.

According to Wikipedia:

> [Lincoln] had the support of the Illinois and Indiana delegations before the convention, and was the strongest candidate other than Seward.
>
> Nonetheless, Seward's prestige appeared likely to carry him to the nomination.

Seward Scalped at the Wigwam

A rare photograph shows the wooden frame "Wigwam" building designed and constructed for the 1860 Republican Convention in Chicago. The two top candidates were Abraham Lincoln and William Seward. Lincoln knew he could not win on the first ballot, so his strategy was to get the second most votes on the first ballot and build momentum. Lincoln's men left no detail unattended. They made certain that Seward's New Yorkers were seated far from other critical delegations with whom they might collaborate. They printed hundreds of counterfeit tickets and distributed them to Lincoln supporters with instructions to show up early—in order to displace Seward's supporters. Finally, the third day arrived. One thousand Seward men marched behind a brass band. They wound their way noisily through Chicago's streets and finally arrived, triumphantly, in front of the Wigwam. To their horror, they found that they could not get in. The Lincoln men, admitted with their counterfeit tickets, had taken their seats. On the third ballot, Lincoln emerged with enough delegates to be named the party's nominee. When he became president, Lincoln named most of his former opponents to cabinet positions. Seward became secretary of state, Simon Cameron the secretary of war, Salmon P. Chase the secretary of the treasury, and Edwin Bates the attorney general.

(SOURCE: GREATAMERICANHISTORY.NET)

> Lincoln was represented at the convention by his friends Leonard Swett, Ward Hill Lamon and David Davis. During the night of May 17–18, they worked frantically to win anti-Seward delegates for Lincoln.
>
> They showed that Lincoln already had the most support after Seward, which persuaded some. They also made a deal with Simon Cameron of Pennsylvania, who recognized that he had no chance of winning the nomination himself. Cameron controlled the Pennsylvania delegation, and he offered to trade his support for the promise of a cabinet position for himself and control of federal patronage in Pennsylvania. Lincoln did not want to make any such deal; from Springfield, he telegraphed to Davis "I authorize no bargains and will be bound by none." Despite this restriction, Davis reached an understanding with Cameron, which eventually led to Cameron's appointment as secretary of war.[5]

The next day (May 18), when voting for the nomination began, Seward led on the first ballot with Lincoln a distant second. But on the second ballot, the Pennsylvania delegation switched to Lincoln, putting him in a near-tie with Seward. On the third ballot many additional delegates switched to Lincoln, and he won the party's nomination.

What is not revealed in the Wikipedia article, however, is just how Lincoln's people convinced so many Seward supporters to flip. Evidently, Lincoln's campaign manager forged and printed hundreds of admission tickets before the convention was to begin and handed them out to Lincoln supporters. When Seward's people arrived in the morning after a night of greasing palms and buying drinks for delegates, they found the convention hall packed solid with Lincoln supporters.

Those who believed Seward was a shoo-in were surprised to see that the crowd was so pro-Lincoln. Concerned if they voted against the seemingly popular Lincoln they might be aced out of lucrative political appointments, they quickly flip-flopped to "Not-So-Honest" Abe.

But that was not the end of Lincoln's electoral hanky panky.

The Real Lincoln, written by Charles L.C. Minor and first published in 1904, describes in detail the election fraud committed by Lincoln in 1864. Some of the violations detailed by Minor include the following facts: "The management of the election was committed in large measure to Seward, secretary of state, and to Stanton, secretary of war; the exercise of despotic power by both of whom has been described. Even a canvass for the presidency by Democrats was difficult, for an order of the War Department had made criticism of the administration treason, triable by court-martial."[6]

Lincoln considered Treasury Secretary Salmon P. Chase his bitter enemy—and stiff competition for his reelection in 1864—so he bought him off by offering him the job as chief justice of the Supreme Court of the United States.

Minor writes: "Lincoln regarded Chase as his bitter and malignant enemy during all that period cannot be doubted; that it was not pretended that Chase had any claim to the chief justice-ship on the grounds of eminent legal attainments or political fidelity."[7]

Gen. Benjamin F. Butler was sent to New York to occupy the city in anticipation of a riot that was to be far larger and better organized than the draft riots of 1863, which would give the former top general of the Army of the Potomac, George B. McClellan, the victory in the city, jeopardizing Lincoln's 1864 chances of reelection. Of this Minor writes how the riots of 1863 were put down: "Butler had before described how he put down those draft riots, as follows: Ten thousand infantry and three batteries of artillery, picked troops, including regulars, were sent to New York City from the Army of the Potomac."[8]

> Creation of fictitious states also enabled "Honest Abe" to steal the election of 1864.

The creation of fictitious states also enabled Abraham Lincoln to be reelected in 1864. Minor uses the words of the Honorable H. Winter Davis to describe this process:

> It is not surprising, Mr. Speaker, that the president, having failed to sign the bill passed by the whole body of his supporters by both houses, at the last session of Congress, and having assigned, under pressure of events, but without authority of law, reasons, good or bad, first refusing to allow the bill to become a law, and therefore usurping power to execute parts of it as law, while he discarded other parts, which interfered with possible electoral votes, those arguments should be found satisfactory to some minds prone to act upon the winking of authority.[9]

Describing the "representatives" in Louisiana, Winter writes: "Whose representatives are they? . . . In Louisiana they are the representatives of the bayonets of Gen. Banks and the will of the president, as expressed in his secret letter to Gen. Banks."[10]

Winter called Virginia's "loyal" government as "a fringe along the Potomac and the sea which has just sent two senators to the other house, and has ratified the amendment of the Constitution of the United States abolishing slavery in all the rest of Virginia, where not one of them dares to put his pretty person."[11]

There was at least one time in American history in which a political back room deal actually benefited the country. Lincoln's corrupt policies not only continued

after his death, they actually became much more cruel, corrupt and fraudulent during the era of Reconstruction than even Lincoln had ever desired.

A "CNN Politics" website article details the fortuitous bargain that got former Union Gen. Rutherford B. Hayes elected and the ball rolling on the removal of Union troops from the occupied South:

> Democrat Samuel Tilden had beaten Republican Rutherford Hayes. He snared a quarter-million more ballots in the popular vote, and he had 19 more votes in the Electoral College.
>
> Problem was, Tilden was one Electoral College vote away from a majority of 185 votes, and four states, comprising a total of 20 votes—Florida, Louisiana, South Carolina and Oregon—were disputing the results. In the Southern states, each party was accusing the other of fraud.
>
> With no precedent to lean on, the two parties agreed to establish a 15-member commission made up of seven Republicans, seven Democrats and an independent. The independent, Supreme Court Justice David Davis, however, was unexpectedly selected by the Illinois Legislature to serve in the U.S. Senate. He was replaced by Justice Joseph Bradley, a diehard Republican who would cast every vote for Hayes, *providing him the 20 votes* he needed for a majority.[12]

Democrats initially threatened to block the decision, but, in a backroom deal, they agreed to drop their opposition if Hayes, among other provisions, removed federal troops that had been marauding across the South during the period known as Reconstruction.

SUBTERFUGE IN THE 20TH CENTURY

As America moved into the 20th century and began its emergence as an international superpower, the ruling elite felt compelled to expand their repertoire of electoral manipulation techniques. They never completely abandoned the practice of stuffing ballot boxes and pulling off backroom shenanigans. Instead, with new technologies at their disposal, the hidden cartel merely had a more sophisticated arsenal from which to ensure that the man they wanted in the Oval Office got there.

Quite possibly one of the most transformative elections in this country's history transpired in 1912. Specifically, Progressivism reared its ugly head, and those atop the global control pyramid realized that to create a centralized banking structure and implement a federal income tax, they needed to recruit one of their own.

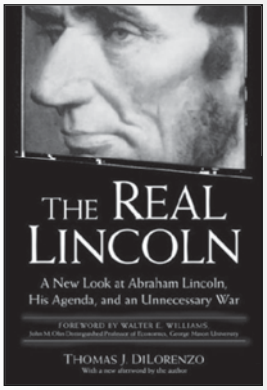
This bought-and-controlled marionette arrived in the form of Woodrow Wilson and his puppetmaster Col. Edward M. House. But forcing Wilson into this role didn't come easy. At the Democratic Party's 1912 convention, it took an astounding 46 votes before Wilson was slated as the nominee. Not only had Wilson previously been Princeton University president and New Jersey gover-

A DEVASTATING CRITIQUE OF HONEST ABE

The Real Lincoln

A New Look at Abraham Lincoln, His Agenda and an Unnecessary War

Most Americans consider Abraham Lincoln to be the greatest president in history. His legend as the Great Emancipator has grown to mythic proportions as hundreds of books, a national holiday, and a monument in Washington, D.C. extol his heroism and martyrdom. But what if most everything you knew about Lincoln were false? What if, instead of an American hero who sought to free the slaves, Lincoln were in fact a calculating politician who waged the bloodiest war in U.S. history in order to build an empire that rivaled Great Britain's? In *The Real Lincoln*, author Thomas J. DiLorenzo uncovers a side of Lincoln not told in many history books and overshadowed by the immense Lincoln legend.



Through extensive research and meticulous documentation, DiLorenzo portrays the 16th president as a man who devoted his political career to revolutionizing the American form of government from one that was very limited in scope and highly decentralized—as the Founding Fathers intended—to a highly centralized, activist police state. Standing in his way, however, was the South, with its independent states, its resistance to the national government, and its reliance on unfettered free trade. To accomplish his goals, Lincoln subverted the Constitution, trampled states' rights, and launched a devastating war, whose wounds haunt us even today. According to this provocative book, hundreds of thousands of American soldiers did not die for the honorable cause of ending slavery but for the dubious agenda of sacrificing the independence of the states to the supremacy of the federal government, which has been tightening its vise grip on our republic to this very day.

Softcover, 361 pages, #427, ***$15*** minus 10% for TBR subscribers. Add $5 S&H inside the U.S. (For S&H outside the U.S. email sales@barnesreview.org.) Order from TBR Book Club, 16000 Trade Zone Avenue, Unit 406, Upper Marlboro, MD 20774 or call 1-877-773-9077 toll free to charge (Mon.-Thu. 9-5 ET).

nor, 1912 also saw women and Blacks voting for the first time. All of these factors leaned heavily in the favor of Wilson-style liberalism, and soon America found itself burdened by a progressive income tax, the Federal Reserve and its entrance into World War I.

TRUMAN, JOHNSON, KENNEDY

The 1948 presidential election pitted Franklin D. Roosevelt's WWII successor, the incumbent Democrat Harry Truman, against New York's Republican governor, Thomas Dewey. What made this contest so interesting was the widespread use of national polling data for the first time. It goes without saying that polls have historically been utilized as a means of conditioning the populace into accepting the favored candidate. Here's where it gets really interesting. Because George Gallup's organization placed Dewey so far in front of the unpopular Truman, Dewey was lulled into a false sense of security and dramatically halted his campaigning during the final two months leading up to the election. As a result of this polling razzle-dazzle, a blundering headline continues to live in infamy: "Dewey Defeats Truman." Subsequently, Truman, a fierce ally of Israel, and America's first modern civil rights president, snatched victory from the hands of certain defeat.

That very same year, 1948, a then unknown figure named Lyndon Baines Johnson pulled the most brazen thievery of an election up to that point in U.S. history. LBJ's handler, George Parr, a south Texas political boss, received an enormous amount of funding from an outfit called Brown & Root Tobacco Company. Those familiar with the Bush/Cheney presidency will no doubt recognize that Brown & Root eventually evolved into the Halliburton war profiteering syndicate.

In a 1948 Democratic Senate primary runoff, LBJ initially lost to his nemesis, former governor Coke Stevenson, by 20,000 votes. Moreover, Stevenson won 168 counties compared to Johnson's 72. LBJ seemed doomed until Parr manufactured votes from six Texas counties that he controlled. By week's end, after amending precinct numbers over and over again, Johnson still hadn't amassed enough support for victory. So, as a last desperate measure to push his man across the finish line, Parr changed the tally results in one precinct from "765" votes for Johnson to "965" simply by closing the loop on the "7" to a "9." Conveniently, LBJ, who later covered up the Israeli attack on the USS *Liberty* and severely bolstered America's involvement in the Vietnam War, became the 36th U.S. president after JFK's 1963 assassination.

> "Americans think U.S. elections are cut and dried. They are not and never have been.

But the Kennedy clan was not above rigging elections either. Historians unanimously agree that John F. Kennedy would have lost the 1960 election to Richard Nixon had it not been for heavy-handed votescam tactics carried out in the state of Texas (overseen by his vice presidential choice, Lyndon Johnson), and even more so in the city of Chicago. In particular, Nixon won 92 of 101 Illinois statewide counties. However, in the Windy City, Mayor Richard Daley's political machine, along with mobster Sam Giancana's Mafia connections, pulled what the *Chicago Tribune* called "such gross and palpable fraud as to justify the conclusion that Nixon was deprived of victory." Indeed, in Giancana's Cook County, researchers discovered tombstones in which every deceased person was registered to vote—and cast their ballots *en masse* for Kennedy. Afterward, as president, JFK appointed his brother Bobby as attorney general and, in turn, RFK proceeded to terminate any and all investigations into vote fraud.

Eight years later, in 1968, RFK found himself riding a wave of popularity prior to the Democratic National Convention, which fortuitously or not, was to be held in Chicago. Since LBJ had shockingly declined to make a reelection bid, Kennedy surged against his top two foes, Vice President Hubert Humphrey and Minnesota Sen. Eugene McCarthy. Not surprisingly, though, LBJ's hatred for Bobby Kennedy bubbled so passionately that he vowed that John F. Kennedy's younger brother would never win the Democratic nomination. Johnson even recruited FBI Director J. Edgar Hoover to prepare damning documents that would theoretically sink Kennedy's bid.

Such a salacious release didn't become necessary. On June 6, 1968, shortly after winning the all-important California primary, a mind-controlled patsy named Sirhan Sirhan was framed for shooting and killing Bobby Kennedy. It goes without saying that RFK always viewed his brother's murder with a tremendous amount of suspicion, even vowing to reopen an investigation if elected president.

In the mid-1960s until the early 1980s, political assassinations appeared to be the preferred method of manipulating elections. A case in point can be found in 1972, when embattled President Richard Nixon increasingly feared that Alabama Gov. George Wallace would so erode his Southern base that it would seriously endanger his reelection bid. Nixon had reason to worry. In largely conservative states that Nixon relied on, Wallace was siphoning large numbers of votes.

In *New World Order Assassins*, an entire chapter is devoted to the intriguing tale of Arthur Bremer, a classic "lone nut" assassin that the film *Taxi Driver* was loosely

Was the Fix In?

Few people know today that billionaire Ross Perot had such a dislike for the Bush family that he ran as an independent to ensure George H.W. Bush lost and Bill Clinton won the presidential election of 1992. "I think he was driven by a personal dislike, a personal resentment of me, you might say," Bush Sr. said in an exclusive clip from "The Presidents' Gatekeepers," a two-part Discovery Channel documentary.

based on. The strange circumstances surrounding Wallace's shooting are too vast for this article, but suffice to say that henchmen such as E. Howard Hunt and Gordon Liddy, both of whom also participated in the Watergate break-in, were intricately involved in framing Bremer for the crime.

Last, but not least, the machinations of election tampering reached such epic levels that even when voters entered a polling station and pulled the lever for a specific candidate, little did they know that they were selecting somebody else entirely. For instance, in 1991 a little-known Arkansas governor named Bill Clinton attended a Bilderberg meeting held in Baden-Baden, Germany. There, a cabal of the world's most rich and powerful confirmed that this rising star would be the next to take residence at 1600 Pennsylvania Avenue.

To guarantee the outcome, they wanted, then-President George Herbert Walker Bush, another deep insider affiliated with JFK's shooting, had to be ushered aside (at least until his son George W. stole his own election in the year 2000). Anyway, since the contest between Bush and Clinton was so close, a dark horse in the form of Ross Perot entered the field as a third-party candidate. Clinton ultimately won with 39% of the vote.

An addendum must be added to this story. Only years later did alternative researchers learn that Clinton and Perot secretly worked in tandem to ensure a Bush defeat. Although purporting to be a "shining light" independent, Perot actually despised the Bush family so intensely that he agreed to act as Clinton's foil. Thus, a vote for Perot equaled a vote for Clinton. This act of sabotage brought America the most corrupt political couple in its history, Bill and Hillary Clinton. ✦

ENDNOTES:

1 Beware Brokered Conventions" by Victor Thorn, May/June 2016 issue of THE BARNES REVIEW.

2 "10 of the Most Bizarre Elections in American History," McLaughlin, March 14, 2016 on CNN Politics at www.cnn.com.

3 *Ibid.*

4 *Ibid.*

5 1860 Republican National Convention, Wikipedia, found at https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/1860_Republican_National_Convention

6 *The Real Lincoln*, Minor, Charles L.C., 208-215

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12 "10 of the Most Bizarre Elections in American History," McLaughlin, published March 14, 2016 on the CNN Politics website found at: www.cnn.com.

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WHAT REALLY HAPPENED TO GLENN MILLER

When the United States entered World War II, bandleader Glenn Miller, 40, was at the peak of his popularity thanks to hit songs like *Moonlight Serenade*, *In the Mood* and *Chattanooga Choo-Choo*. Miller could have entertained GIs serving overseas with radio broadcasts and recorded performances from the safety of the home front for the duration. Instead, he joined the U.S. Army and requested assignment to the war's European theater. It was a courageous decision made by a true patriot, but one that cost the bandleader his life.

By Philip Rife

The official version of Glenn Miller's fate is that his single-engine Norseman plane went down without a trace somewhere over the English Channel on a flight from England to Paris (where he was to prepare for his band's first appearance in liberated France) in December 1944, the presumed victim of bad weather or mechanical failure. (There were no enemy aircraft operating in the area at the time.)

No distress call was received from the pilot of Miller's plane, and extensive searches failed to turn up either crash debris or bodies—all of which planted the seeds for a bumper crop of fascinating alternative scenarios over the years. Here are seven of the leading theories and some of the best evidence for each.

FRIENDLY FIRE THEORY

According to a 1985 wire service story:

> Two Royal Air Force veterans say they fear bombs they jettisoned over the English Channel after an aborted World War II mission may have accidentally downed the aircraft carrying bandleader Glenn Miller.
>
> Victor Gregory, the pilot of a British Lancaster bomber, has said two members of his crew reported seeing a light plane "curl over and plunge into the sea," knocked down by shock waves from jettisoned bombs on the day of Miller's disappearance.
>
> Gregory said navigator Fred Shaw identified the plane as a Norseman, and Shaw and rear gunner Harry Fellowes saw it plunge into the channel. "It was only sometime later that they announced that the bandleader had taken off from somewhere in Britain and had not been seen since. I didn't connect that with our December 15 flight and the fact that we had dropped our bombs until much later," said Gregory.[1]

Navigator Shaw later recounted the incident in his own words: "I watched the plane. Around it, the sea bubbled and blustered with the exploding bombs. As each bomb burst, I could see the blast wave from it radiating outward. It was obvious the plane was in trouble, so I watched intently. Just before it went out of sight, I saw it flip over in what looked like a spin. Eventually I saw it disappear into the channel."[2]

DIFFERENT PLANE THEORY

If a Norseman was downed by friendly fire over the English Channel the day Miller disappeared, many people believe he was not aboard. If he was on a Norseman at all that day, they say he used it only to reach another airfield in England, after which the Norseman continued on without him. An officer in the same unit as Miller's Norseman pilot said the pilot was flying solo the day he and his plane disappeared. Miller's supposed fellow passenger

The Band Plays On

Here GIs listen to a jam session as Glenn Miller directs the Army Air Force Band in Britain in 1943. After Miller vanished, the band continued its important work of helping build morale among the troops. Before his mysterious disappearance, Miller began to voice doubts of his chances of surviving the war, telling friends he did not think he would ever get back to America to see his wife and their young adopted son again. According to most historians, his plane crashed in the English Channel without any survivors.

aboard the Norseman, a U.S. Army colonel, was reportedly seen in Rhodesia (now Zimbabwe) after the war, and continued to receive his Army pension into the 1950s.

This fits with the account of a witness who said he saw Miller land at an English airfield in a Norseman and take off again in a larger two-engine C-47 Dakota (the military version of the DC-3) on the day he allegedly disappeared. The man's story is supported by another witness who said he'd been a fellow passenger of Miller on just such a Dakota flight from England to Paris that day. This second witness was a BBC engineer attached to Miller's band.

A third witness reported seeing Miller safely on the ground in France the day after his supposed disappearance. The woman, who was the driver for a high-ranking British officer, swore she saw the famous bandleader at a party in Versailles hosted by the supreme Allied commander in Europe, Gen. (and future president) Dwight Eisenhower.

BLACK MARKET THEORY

In 1954, an Englishman said he was told by a bartender in the Montmartre section of Paris: "You English think Glenn Miller died in the channel on December 15, 1944, yet he was drinking in here that same evening."[3]

The visitor was advised to consult a woman across the street for more information, which he did. The woman turned out to be the madam of a brothel. She said her boyfriend, who was a captain with the provost marshal in 1944, told her he identified the body of Miller, who had been killed "because he knew too much about the black market."[4]

(Miller was known to be friends with an American colonel stationed in England who was said to be a major player in supplying drugs, cigarettes and other contraband goods to the French black market and importing French champagne on return trips. In fact, the officer in question was listed as the other passenger with Miller on

the Norseman that day.)

In 1997, the *CBS Evening News* reported that an officer on Gen. Eisenhower's staff claimed to have seen a confidential memo stating that Miller died in a black market-related shootout in Paris. According to another source, several witnesses claimed to have seen Miller drinking in a Paris bar on the day his plane is supposed to have disappeared over the English Channel, and a U.S. military police captain reportedly told a French friend that Miller was shot while drinking at a bar.

A North Carolina man provided yet another take on the alleged shooting of Miller:

> I met a gentleman and his English wife in Myrtle Beach, South Carolina. He was with the U.S. Army working in a communications center in England during the war. He said one day he removed a page off the teletype machine and put it on the commander's desk. It read Glenn Miller was accidentally shot by an MP [military policeman] in Paris. The next day, the word came out that Miller's plane was downed over the channel. He said several times how much he regrets not making a copy of the paper for himself. He said he believes the morale of the military and people would have been hurt if the truth were made public at the time.[5]

BROTHEL THEORY

Another scenario has Miller meeting his end not in a bar but in a Parisian bordello.

In 1997, a German journalist researching a book on his country's equivalent of our CIA said he was told by several of his contacts within the intelligence agency that Miller suffered a fatal heart attack during a moment of passion in a Paris brothel. According to the researcher, the true circumstances of his death were covered up for morale purposes: "Miller's death in a bordello was inappropriate. Therefore, a more palatable version was created. But the truth has always been in the files of the U.S. and German intelligence services."[6]

Then there is this account by a British soldier who said he accompanied American MPs responding to a call from a well-known Paris brothel: "When we arrived at the site, the French police were there as were other MPs. I stood aside as a stretcher was being brought down with a blanket covering a body. We watched as the body was loaded into a GI ambulance. The dead man, an Army officer said, 'was none other than Maj. Glenn Miller'."[7]

IRATE HUSBAND THEORY

A second scenario also has Miller dying in a French woman's arms, but under very different circumstances. According to a man who says he was a U.S. Army military policeman stationed in Paris when the bandleader disappeared. [Interestingly, some of the verbiage sounds very familiar to the previous report.—Ed.]:

> One evening around 11 p.m., an urgent call came over the radio about a shooting involving an American officer. When we arrived at the site, the French police were there, as were other MPs.
>
> I stood on the side as a stretcher was being brought down from a second-floor apartment with a blanket partially covering a body. There were over 30 officers milling about, and I saw one of them rip a camera from a GI's hands and remove the film. A young French civilian was then brought down in handcuffs and loaded aboard a Jeep. We could see that he was also in leg cuffs.
>
> We quickly learned what all the fuss was about. The dead man was none other than Maj. Glenn Miller, the famous bandleader, who had a wife back in the States. Seems Miller was having an affair with a French widow whose husband had been reported by the French army as having died fighting the Germans. Well, it seems he had not been killed, but taken prisoner. He had never been allowed to write to his wife, and she was certain he was dead. After all, almost five years had passed. But when the American forces began liberating prison camps, this poor Frenchman was at last set free, and he began his trip back to his wife. He burst through the door, and there he saw his bride in the arms of another man. He had a German Walthers pistol in his pocket. In an instant, he fired. The stranger in his bed was dead. Some things are best forgotten. Glenn Miller was at the time an American icon.[8]

> "The disappearance of Miller is considered by some to be one of the biggest mysteries of World War II.

CANCER THEORY

Miller was a chain smoker. He wrote the following to his brother shortly before his disappearance: "I am totally emaciated, although I am eating enough. I have trouble breathing. I think I am very ill."[9] Around the same time, Miller's band manager observed his boss had lost considerable weight, to the point where his uniforms "didn't fit him well at all. They merely hung on him."[10]

In 1983, Miller's brother said: "Glenn did not die in a plane crash over the channel, but from lung cancer in a hospital."[1] Left unanswered is why anyone would feel the need to cover up a death from cancer.

Of possible relevance to the cancer scenario, Miller seemed to express a premonition of his impending death to a close associate who directed his musical programs for the military in England: "You know, George, I have an awful feeling you guys are going to go home without me."[12]

SECRET MISSION THEORY

If Miller believed he was terminally ill, it may have simplified a decision to volunteer for a dangerous mission that could shorten the war. Miller's music was very popular in prewar Germany. During the war, he headlined a regular propaganda-laced musical program broadcast into the Third Reich by the Allies. When Allied intelligence saw an opportunity to exploit anti-Hitler elements within Germany, they may have viewed Miller as an ideal emissary to meet with these opposition figures. According to some sources, the overture involving Miller was to have laid the groundwork for an audacious, never-implemented U.S.-British plan to capture Berlin with paratroops, called Operation Eclipse.

The Allies' plan to kill or depose Hitler reportedly went awry when elements loyal to the Fuehrer learned of it. This pro-Hitler group then co-opted Miller and decided to use him in a high-stakes operation of their own: the assassination of Gen. Dwight Eisenhower (who had recently moved his headquarters from London to Paris). The German assassination team is believed to have reached Paris with Miller in tow, but something apparently went wrong, and the operation was called off. A dead or dying Miller was then left at a brothel frequented by German officers when they had occupied Paris. (Ike evidently got wind of a plot against his life, because he began traveling between his living quarters and his office in a tank.)

Proponents of this theory point to: a British soldier's account of driving Miller from Ike's Paris headquarters to an airfield where she watched him fly off in the direction of the German lines near Krefeld; a German army document ordering anti-aircraft units in the Krefeld sector not to fire on an incoming flight from the west code-named Odin 7/13 (the seventh and 13th letters of the alphabet being G and M); a never-publicized February 1, 1945 U.S. Army order labeled "restricted" that posthumously awarded Maj. Alton Glenn Miller the Bronze Star "for meritorious service in connection with military operations"[13]; and Hollywood "tough guy" actor Broderick Crawford, who at the time was an MP sergeant assigned by Eisenhower to be Miller's bodyguard in France, telling a researcher in 1978: "Glenn was on a mission for Ike" and his "mission for Ike went sour."[14] (If nothing else, Crawford's recollection of visiting Parisian entertainment venues with Miller just prior to the alleged secret mission is further evidence the bandleader made it safely to France.)

AFTERWORD

There was a brief flurry of excitement when a British scuba diver found a World War II-era Norseman on the bottom of the English Channel in 1985. However, the plane was undamaged, had no registration number and

GLENN MILLER: AMERICAN PATRIOT

Missing in action—At the peak of his musical career (you could say he was the Elvis Presley or Beatles of his day), in 1942, Alton Glenn Miller, age 38, felt it was his patriotic duty to join the fratricidal World War II effort against the Germans and their allies. His dream was to provide some entertainment for American soldiers on the European mainland. Said Gen. James Doolittle to Miller, "Next to a letter from home . . . your organization [band] is the greatest morale builder in the European Theater of Operations." In 1944, while traveling from Britain to France to play music for his fellow U.S. troops, Maj. Miller—"the king of swing" — seemingly disappeared over the English Channel. The circumstances have never been clear as to just what really happened to him. No trace of the airplane, crew or passengers has been found to this day. Author Philip Rife has offered us in this article several alternative theories regarding Miller's disappearance.

On the day Glenn Miller allegedly died, a force of British Lancaster bombers was being recalled from a mission to Siegen, Germany. These Lancasters were carrying 4,000-lb. "cookies"—powerful blast-bombs that sent out a shock wave designed to demolish buildings. It was forbidden for the aircraft to land with cookies still on board. The Lancasters thus diverted toward one of the bomb jettison-zones in the middle of the English Channel and released their loads, which also included thousands of small incendiary bombs. Flying Officer Ivor Pritchard, in the nose of a Lancaster, spotted a small, light aircraft about 1,500 feet below his plane, headed in the opposite direction. He called his sighting up on the intercom just in time for the rear gunner to witness the aircraft plunge into the sea as the Lancaster flew overhead. Was this the plane in which Miller was flying? SOURCE: SIMHQ.COM

contained no human remains. In the opinion of the diver: "I am 100% certain there was never anyone in it."[15] It is extremely unlikely the plane accidentally fell off a passing ship. If it was deliberately planted where the U.S. military claimed Miller's plane crashed, the list of suspects with both a motive and the resources to stage such a deception is a short one.

It is not known for certain what became of Miller's body. Several sources say it was secretly shipped to what is now Wright-Patterson Air Force Base in Dayton, Ohio. When a British researcher inquired about Miller's death in 1987, he received a letter from the state health department in New Jersey (Miller's legal residence) stating that Alton G. Miller died in Ohio in Dec. 1944.

Some information about Miller was still considered sensitive by the U.S. government decades after his disappearance. When the same researcher wrote to President Ronald Reagan for help in obtaining a copy of Miller's Army personnel file, Reagan wrote back: "It would seem my presidential security rating is not sufficient to look into this highly classified file."[16] ✦

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16 Downs, *op. cit.*

PHILIP RIFE earned a journalism degree from Penn State University and served in the U.S. Air Force. He is the author of nine books and numerous historical articles for THE BARNES REVIEW.

Mysteries of History Explored, Explained

Forgotten Civilization: The Role of Solar Outbursts on Our Past and Future

Building upon his revolutionary theory that the Sphinx dates back much further than 2500 B.C., daring geologist Robert Schoch reveals scientific evidence of an advanced stone age civilization predating ancient Egypt, Sumeria and Greece, as well as the catastrophe he believes destroyed it 12,000 years ago. What can its legacy teach us about our own future? This book demonstrates, based on the astounding 12,000-year-old megalithic complex of Göbekli Tepe in Anatolia that an advanced neolithic civilization existed thousands of years further back than believed possible and that they had been charting the skies and building impressive megalithic complexes. Schoch presents scientific confirmation of this advanced civilization that he says thrived at the end of the last ice age, the solar catastrophe that destroyed it, and what the evidence means for today. Schoch also examines the catastrophic solar outbursts that he says ended the last ice age, wiping out antediluvian civilization and incinerating much of the evidence. He also issues a warning based upon sound data which indicates that solar outbursts are powerful enough to devastate civilization. Softcover, 384 pages, #688. Was *$19. **NOW $12.***

The Lost Colony of the Templars: Verrazano's Secret Mission to America

In 1524 the Italian explorer Giovanni da Verrazano was sent by French King Francis I on an expedition ostensibly to find a shorter route to China. However, his true mission, says author Steven Sora, was to contact a Templar colony that had been established in what is now Newport, Rhode Island, by Henry Sinclair at the end of the 14th century. In his log Verrazano recorded that his only stay on this journey was at Newport Harbor, the site of a tower built to the exact measurements of a Templar baptistry. This tower is a remnant of Sinclair's voyage to America nearly a century before that of Columbus (who had access to Sinclair's maps thanks to his wife—Sinclair's great-granddaughter). While the mission succeeded in finding the tower, the colony eluded him. His backers then decided to resurrect the dream of Acadia—a place where they could live without fear of church or state—by creating a new secret society that included Huguenots and Sulpicians. Softcover, 288 pages, #689, *$17.*

The Gunpowder Plot: 17th-Century False Flag—The Traditional Story Tested Against the Evidence

The Gunpowder Plot of 1605 was billed as a failed assassination plot against Protestant King James I of England by a group of English Catholics led by Robert Catesby and Guy Fawkes. The official story was that the "conspirators" were going to blow up the House of Lords during the opening of England's Parliament on the 5th of November by igniting a massive cache of gunpowder stored in the cellars under the houses of Parliament. But does the evidence stand up to scientific scrutiny? Find out in this new edition of the 1897 book. Softcover, 203 pages, #676. Was *$22. **NOW JUST $18.***

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By Dr. Elizabeth Judas. Perhaps no man in history has had such fantastic lies told about him as has Gregory Rasputin. A healer and holy man of great repute—one who tended to the health of the wealthy classes as much as the poverty-stricken—Rasputin has emerged in history as part devil and part mesmerizer. Nothing could be further from the truth, according to the author who knew Rasputin personally. Softcover, 218 pages, #432. Was *$20. **NOW JUST $10.***

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The Reich armies protected everything from art treasures to porcelain, pottery, furniture and even Austria's prized Lippizaner stallions. But when the Reich finally fell, what happened to these priceless objects when the American troops located the vast storehouses of treasure, and what became of the possessions of the various private mansions and castles that lay along the routes of the "liberators"? This is the story of many of the individuals who did the "liberating." Names are revealed and the culprits range from lower-level staff officers to U.S. generals at the very top of the command chain. The many illustrations have been reproduced from photographs in the National Archives in Washington and show in startling detail some of the greatest works of art in Western history. Hardback, 238 pages, #697, *$22.*

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For seven decades, the mainstream historical establishment has insisted that World War II was started by Germany. But what facts exist to support this seemingly unchallengeable hypothesis? In this book oft-persecuted German historian Udo Walendy debunks the myth of Germany's guilt for fomenting WWII. For 21 years *Truth for Germany* was kept on the index of banned books in Germany. After a two-year trial, the book was finally and grudgingly allowed to be released in 1995. This 2013 re-release of the book has been given an intensive study of sources and any and all citation errors from the first editions have been corrected. *Truth for Germany* serves not any one particular party, nor is it meant solely for the German people. Its aim is to set the historical record straight about the guilt question of World War II. Softcover, 535 pages, #648, *$30.*

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BEN FREEDMAN
REJECTING TALMUDIC TYRANNY

MANY THINGS MOST PEOPLE PRESENTLY TAKE FOR GRANTED about the so-called Jewish people and the Jewish religion were formerly largely unknown by non-Jews within the lifetime of most of our readers. The fact of the descent of 90%-95% of Jews from the Turkic-Mongolian Khazars of the early Middle Ages was disputed publicly as recently as 2004, although DNA analysis now has proved it.[1] That Americans today know many things about the politically subversive and culturally destructive activities—foremost being Zionism and Communism—of a tiny but unreasonably powerful minority group that otherwise might have remained hidden, is in no small part due to the decades-long efforts of one man: Benjamin H. Freedman. Here is his nearly forgotten story.

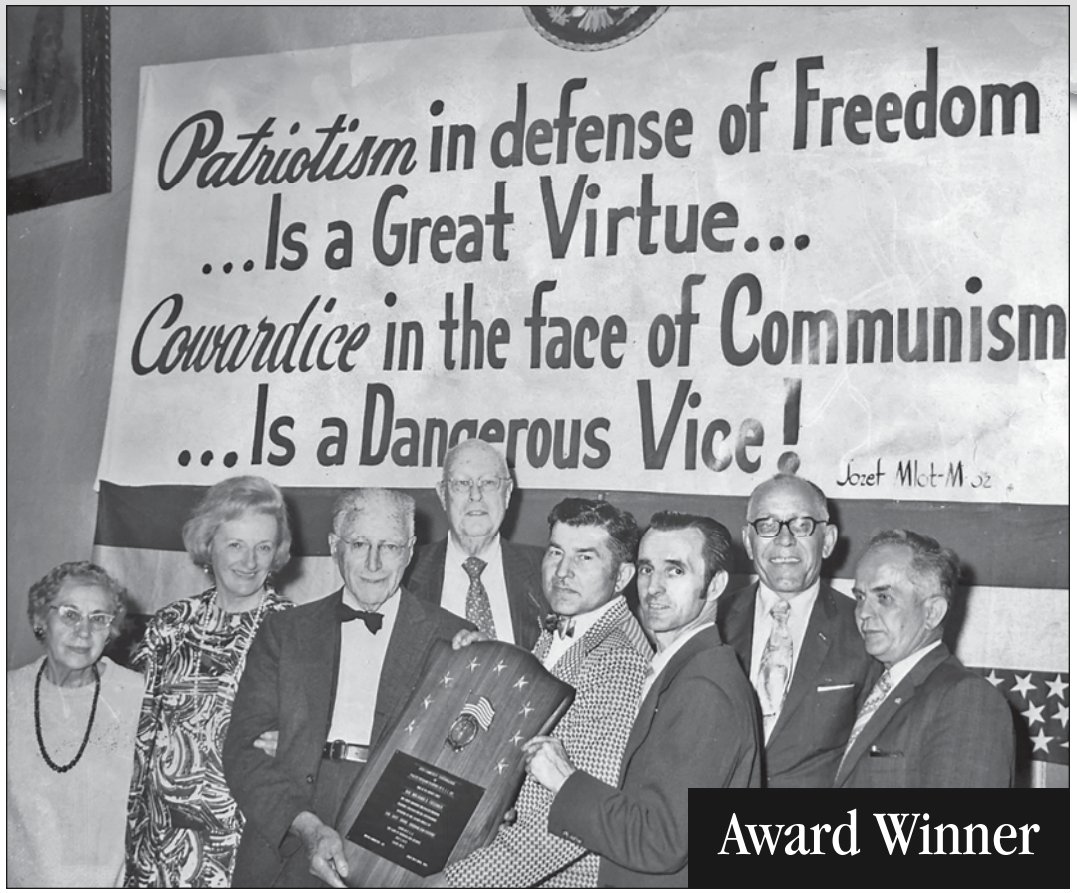
BEN FREEDMAN

By Ronald L. Ray

Benjamin Harrison Freedman was born October 4, 1890, the son of Moritz Freedman, a founder of the (originally anti-Zionist) American Jewish Committee. Dr. Simon Baruch, the father of the well-known Zionist, Bernard M. Baruch, attended his birth. Sometime before 1954, and likely after 1945, Freedman became a Catholic. He passed away in May 1984.

Ben Freedman was a successful Jewish businessman and engaged in multiple ventures, including the Herkules Saw Sales Co. and John H. Woodbury Laboratories. He himself stated that he was in business, "I would say 1925 to 1937 or 1938."[2] Having become a multimillionaire, in later life he may have continued to earn a living by trading and investing in stocks. Of his youth, we really know almost nothing, and what we know of his adulthood comes primarily from Freedman himself and his surviving writings and speeches, along with a few newspaper articles.

There is a reason for this lacuna of history—one familiar to those who have experienced the wrath of the culture destroyers: those false prophets of "progress" and "equality," who flood our auditoriums, theaters, books, computers, homes, workplaces, politics, art and even religion with intellectually degrading ideas and moral filth. That wrath is ever-burning and "never forgives, never forgets." It is turned ferociously upon all who dare rise to defend our Western and Christian civilization, who refuse to accept the tyranny of either the Judeo-Bolsheviks or the Zio-capitalists.



Third from left, wearing bow tie, is noted patriot Benjamin H. Freedman, 82, receiving the service award from the Anti-Communist Federation of Polish Freedom Fighters in Salem, Massachusetts, in1972. Behind and to the right of Freedman is Col. Curtis B. Dall (FDR's former son-in-law and a friend of TBR founder Willis A. Carto), chairman of the Board of Policy of Liberty Lobby, which published *The Spotlight,* the forerunner of AMERICAN FREE PRESS, the sister publication of THE BARNES REVIEW. Freedman's wife Rose Schoendorf is at far left.

But severe as the rage may be against us of the White race or aware members of other races, that fury knows no limits when one of their own comes to the conclusion that his own people might be the problem, and not the persecuted. Such was Benjamin Freedman.

For this reason, not only was he attacked and defamed for decades during life, knowledge of him and his work has been nearly effaced from history. What biographical information we have—witness Wikipedia—is full of the misinformation and distortions of Freedman's opponents. While we still have the testimony of the man himself, "scholars" consider this most primary of sources to be suspect for whatever reasons. Of course, most of those "scholars" are not themselves to be trusted.

AT THE NEXUS OF POWER

Freedman was not a nobody. Over the course of his lifetime, he was connected to some of the most famous names in American Jewry: Bernard Baruch, Henry Morgenthau Sr., Samuel Untermyer and others. By his own report, he was one of the members of the infamous Jewish delegation to the Versailles peace conference, which ended World War I and had as its goal the destruction of Germany. He also had acquaintance with the likes of Woodrow Wilson, Franklin Delano Roosevelt, Joseph Kennedy Sr., and John F. Kennedy.

Now a seeming unknown, Freedman had been a close friend of Haroldson Lafayette "H.L." Hunt, reputed to have been the richest man in the world at the time, and was an advisor to his silver-seeking son, Nelson Bunker Hunt. Robert John, in *Behind the Balfour Declaration*, and Col. Curtis B. Dall, in *FDR: My Exploited Father-in-Law*, both acknowledged the help of Freedman.

This position in society allowed Freedman to view the inner workings of the highest levels of national and international government and business close up, with all its intrigues, all its dirty dealings, all the disguises used by the hidden controllers to move the masses toward subjugation under a one-world tyranny. And so long as he was "one of them"—a *Landsmann*, or "countryman," in Yiddish—they were untroubled. But in 1945, all that changed.

ZIONISTS, COMMUNISTS & KHAZARS

In 1945, Freedman had just about had enough of the incessant and destructive plotting and corruption perpetrated by his own people. Already then, just as World War II was ending, he saw through the efforts of the Zionists to gain control of Palestine at all costs, and what that would mean in terms of future conflicts and wars. He turned his back on those powerful Jews with whom he had worked and associated, and he determined to expose them to the American people and anyone else who would listen.

He established the League for Peace with Justice in Palestine, to defend the rights of the native Arab inhabitants of the Holy Land, and he became a vocal opponent of the illegally established "state of Israel" *before* a handful of Jewish terrorists declared its existence in 1948. From this point on, his Jewish friends became his embittered enemies, and the means they employed echo today in the same tactics and terminology employed against all those who question or confront Zionism or communism in their quest for worldwide tyranny.

It is, of course, true that any number of Jewish people are decent, upstanding citizens who have assimilated in the countries where they live, and others—such as the "True Torah Jews"—are religiously devout. But it is safe to say that the vast majority of so-called Jews identify as such before all else, whether religious or secular. Almost invariably, they will seek the perceived good of their own above any duty to the nation among whom they live. They will almost always favor a Jew over a non-Jew. Their drive to excel—or to control—is not just individual but leads them to seek ways to insinuate kinsmen into all the leading stations of society, until, like in the Weimar Republic or Soviet Russia or the United States today, they control nearly every aspect of people's lives. This would perhaps be no problem, if their efforts were not so exploitative, degrading and destructive of so many advanced cultures.

Freedman dedicated the rest of his life, and most of his fortune—over $2.4 million by 1961 (at least $19 million today)—to educating Americans about the dangers posed both to this country and to world peace by that predominant and powerful segment of world Jewry just described. He had been on the "inside." He knew what they were and was disgusted by it. Some say he actively repudiated his own "Jewishness."

Prof. Revilo P. Oliver once wrote of Freedman:

> When I met him many years ago, he told me—I assume truthfully—that when he and his wife were in an elevator of the very expensive apartment building in New York City in which he then lived, and the very rich Jews who lived in the same building entered the same elevator, they would spit all over his and his wife's clothing to show their disapproval by a typical Jewish gesture. Freedman, however, did not intend to betray his race; on the contrary, he was convinced (it seems, mistakenly) that he was racially a real Jew, whereas most Jews were Turko-Mongolians who had disguised themselves as Jews and cunningly come to dominate the Jewish race, which he certainly did not intend to deprecate, much less betray. On the contrary, he imagined that he was, at great self-sacrifice, protecting his own people from the reprisals that might someday fall upon them.[3]

So what did Freedman do that seems so heinous to so many of the formerly "chosen race" and to foolish "Christian Zionists"? Nothing more than tell the truth about the origins of Jews, "Judaism," modern "Israel," and the evil goals of Zionism and communism. He described the Turkic-Mongolian origins of 95% of today's Jews. And he exposed the vile filth contained in the Talmud—not only the blasphemies against Jesus Christ, the Virgin Mary and Christians generally, but also the rabbis' sick and perverted justifications of sodomy and pederasty. In doing so, Freedman exposed the Jewish lie that Catholic Christianity is in its origins an outgrowth of the Talmudic religion. It is not.

Freedman likewise published the secret text of the *Kol Nidre* "prayer," which Jews stand and recite on Yom Kippur. The original text was bad enough, for it absolved the reciting Jew from all vows and oaths made in the previous year. But in the 12th century, a famous rabbi altered the wording to exempt Jews for the *coming* year: literally making it a license to lie, cheat and swindle, in order to destroy the Christian society in which they live.

> All vows, obligations, oaths, anathemas, whether called *konam*, *konas*, or by any other name, which we may vow, or swear, or pledge, or whereby we may be bound, from this Day of Atonement unto the next (whose happy coming we await), we do repent. May they be deemed absolved, forgiven, annulled and void, and made of no effect; they shall not bind us nor have powers over us. The vows shall not be reckoned vows; the obligations shall not be obligatory; nor the oaths be oaths.[4]

Freedman justly pointed out, "How much can you depend on their loyalty? You can depend upon their loyalty as much as the Germans depended upon it in 1916. And we're going to suffer the same fate as Germany suffered, and for the same reason. You can't depend upon something as insecure as the leadership that is not obliged to respect an oath, vow or pledge."[5]

In the talk from which this was taken, Freedman had just explained how Zionist Jews, who previously supported Germany in World War I, turned traitor against the nations that had treated them best. They drew America into an all-but-ended war in order to destroy Germany and Austria—a war that could have ended in 1916 with a German-Austrian victory and a return to the *status quo ante*—in exchange for the Balfour Declaration of a promised "homeland" in Palestine. He also explained how this attempt to destroy Germany continued in 1933, when Samuel Untermyer used ABC Radio to broadcast Jewry's call for a "holy war" against that country, only months after Adolf Hitler became chancellor.

In reality, the choice of Palestine had nothing to do with returning to the land of Abraham, Isaac and Jacob, as Zionists told Christians. It was about Jews controlling the crossroads of three continents and massive quantities of petroleum on behalf of the Rothschild commercial empire.

Freedman considered the terms "Jew" and "Judaism" misnomers, preferring "Judaic" and "Judaists." If not the first, he was one of the first to expose to Americans the fact that the wealthy among the Judaist Khazars—"self-styled Jews"—who fled west from the Viking-ruled Kievan Rus beginning in the 10th century, were not, as many Westerners for centuries supposed, the "lost 10 tribes of Israel."

He continued:

> And Mr. Grutz, the greatest historian among the Jews, said that—and he's probably as good an authority on that subject as there is. So when Ben Franklin came to Europe in the 18th century, he already saw the results of what these people had done after they left their homeland. And every word of it is true. . . . They say it themselves. I can give you half a dozen books they've written in which they say the same thing: When they have money, they become tyrants. And when they become defeated, they become ruthless. They're only barbarians. They're the descendants of Asiatic Mongols, and they will do anything to accomplish their purpose.
>
> What right did they have to take over Russia the way they did [after World War I]? The czar had abdicated nine or 10 months before that. There was no need for them. . . . They were going to have a constitutional monarchy. But they didn't want that. When the constitutional monarchy was to assemble in November, they mowed them all down and established the Soviet Union.[6]

It seems "never forgive; never forget" has a millennial history prior to World War II. We may reasonably assume it drives in part the Zionist/neo-conservative push to encircle and reconquer Russia today, using the United States as a puppet.

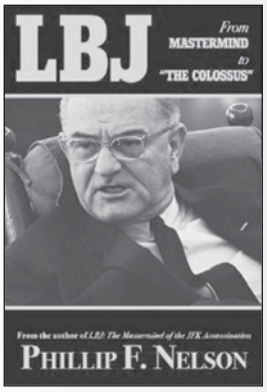
RETALIATION

Speaking before an audience in 1961 at the Willard Hotel in Washington, D.C., Freedman described what happened when he started to expose the truth in 1945.

> Well, I opened my mouth in 1945, and I took big pages in newspapers and tried to tell the American people what I'm telling you. And one newspaper after another refused the advertisement. And when I couldn't find a newspaper to take them—I paid cash, not credit—what happened? My lawyer told me, "There's an editor over in Jersey with a paper who will take your announcement." So, I was brought together with Mr. [Conde] McGinley, and that's how I met him.
>
> Now, I say this, and I say it without any qualifications. . . . If it wasn't for the work that Mr. McGinley did with *Common Sense*—he's been sending out from 1,800,000 to 2 million every year—if it wasn't for the work he's been doing sending those out for 15 years now, we would already be a communist country. Nobody has done what he did to light fires. Many of the other active persons in this fight learned all about

LBJ
From Mastermind to "The Colossus"

Phillip F. Nelson's new book tells the uncensored history of Lyndon Baines Johnson after assuming the presidency upon the assassination of John F. Kennedy—a murder the author believes Johnson was in on. As president, Johnson began to push Congress to enact long-dormant legislation that he had previously impeded, always insisting that the timing wasn't right. Nelson argues that the enacting of Johnson's "Great Society" was designed to take the focus of the nation off the assassination as well as to lay the groundwork for building his own legacy.



Nelson also examines Johnson's plan to redirect U.S. foreign policy within days of becoming president, as he maneuvered to insert the U.S. military into the civil war being fought in Vietnam. This, he thought, would provide another means to achieve his goal of becoming a great wartime president. In addition, Nelson presents evidence to show that the Israeli attack on the *USS Liberty* in 1967 was arguably directed by Johnson against his own ship and the 294 sailors on board as a way to draw the U.S. military into the Six-Day War on the side of Israel. It only failed because the *Liberty* refused to sink into the Mediterranean.

Finally, Nelson presents newly discovered documents from the files of Texas Ranger Clint Peoples that prove Johnson was closely involved with financial criminal Billie Sol Estes, and that Johnson made millions from Estes's frauds. These papers show linkages to Johnson's criminal behavior—including murder—something that LBJ's other biographers prefer to ignore.

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it for the first time through *Common Sense*. . . .

I haven't got the money that I used to spend. I used to print a quarter of a million of them out of my own pocket and send them out [but] I'm not so poor that I can't live without working, and that's what worries the Anti-Defamation League. I can just get by without going and asking for a job or getting on the breadline. But they want to close up *Common Sense* more than any other single thing in the whole world, as a deathblow to the fight Christians are making to survive.[7]

Eventually, *Common Sense*, like Willis A. Carto's Liberty Lobby and *The American Mercury*, *The Spotlight* and so many others, was silenced. But Freedman kept on speaking out, to presidents, senators, congressmen, and most of all to the common man, until just a few years before his death at the age of 94.

His enemies—the same ones seeking to subjugate and destroy the White race today—called him a violent "anti-Semite"—a nonsense word invented purely as a propaganda smear, as Freedman himself pointed out. Apart from which, he sought only to educate, not promote armed uprising as the Jewish revolutionaries do.

Freedman was falsely tarred as both an irritating nuisance and mentally unbalanced. The Jewish Zionists and Communists intervened to upset his business enterprises. At one point, he was accused of smuggling Thompson submachine guns to Pakistan for Palestinians—an unproven, circumstantial charge he denied.

In reality, as one White House staff member described him in 1967, he was "a very refined and literate gentleman. He does not appear to be unbalanced, but he is clearly a man with a mission."[8]

Had every U.S. president from Franklin D. Roosevelt onward not been a stooge or lackey for Zionism and communism, that mission might have succeeded—and we would not be facing the possibility of another world war arising in the Mideast: a war against which Freedman warned us some 70 years ago.

We owe a great debt to Freedman, though, for his selfless dedication to telling the truth about those ever seeking to establish a modern, tyrannical, worldwide empire, which we sometimes have called "Greater Khazaria." THE BARNES REVIEW is proud to carry on Benjamin H. Freedman's mission of truth. ✦

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2 https://archive.org/details/benjamin-h-freedman-the-hidden-tyranny.

3 Prof. Revilo P. Oliver, *The Jewish Strategy*, quoted by Kevin Alfred Strom, "Benjamin Freedman: Defector from Jewish Supremacism, Part 1," http://nationalvanguard.org/2015/04/benjamin-freedman-defector-from-jewish-supremacism/.

4 Benjamin H. Freedman, *Facts Are Facts: The Truth About Khazars*.

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6 *Ibid.*

7 *Ibid.*

8 "Memorandum for the Record," author redacted, declassified FBI HQ file on Benjamin H. Freedman, p. 167, "https://ia601806.us.archive.org.

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The Holocaust Hoax Exposed:
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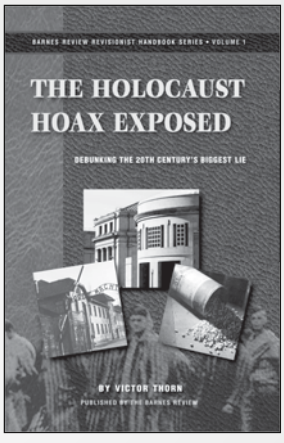
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THE HOLOCAUST HOAX EXPOSED
DEBUNKING THE 20TH CENTURY'S BIGGEST LIE
BY VICTOR THORN

By Victor Thorn. Holocaust research is a dangerous business. Today, if a book similar to this one were published in many European countries, its author could be arrested and imprisoned. The crime: questioning the holocaust tale. Revisionist writers have been the victims of hate crimes, smear campaigns, fines, imprisonment and death threats. The perpetrators behind these police state tactics are part of an entire holocaust industry devoted to suppressing factual data in favor of error-laden propaganda. *The Holocaust Hoax Exposed* dissects nearly every element of what has become the 20th century's most grotesque conspiracy. Covered in this book is the mythology surrounding "death camps," the truth about Zyklon B, Anne Frank's fable, how the absurd "6 million" figure has become a laughing stock and much more. By taking their hysterical obsessions to psychopathic levels, the charlatans behind this ruse make it glaringly apparent how weak the foundation of their argument is. Softcover, 186 pages, B&W illustrations, #609, ***$20*** minus 10% for TBR subscribers. Order from TBR, 16000 Trade Zone Avenue, Unit 406, Upper Marlboro, MD 20774 or call TBR toll free at 1-877-773-9077, Mon.-Thu. 9-5 ET. Order at www.BarnesReview.com. (Outside U.S. email sales@barnesreview.org for S&H.)

Books on Judaism, Zionism, Bolshevism

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Reckless Rites: Purim and the Legacy of Jewish Violence

Purim—as referred to in the book's title—is the Jewish holiday spawned by the Old Testament's Book of Esther—a holiday based on the massacre of 75,000 Persians. According to the author, Elliot Horowitz, this Jewish celebration of genocide has impacted negatively upon the Judaic attitude toward the "goyim" and vice versa. Hardback, 322 pages, #476H, *$44.* (We are out of stock on the softcover edition.)

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Have Jews founded an earthly kingdom right here in America? Who invented the term "anti-Semitism"? Is the banking industry the powerful sword of Zionism? Where did the Holocaust tale originate and why? Why were the Zionists bent on gaining the Holy Land instead of more hospitable tracts of land offered? How has political correctness been used to attain Zionist goals? Do Jewish forces pull the strings of power in America? By Peter Christian. Softcover, 118 pages, #660, *$14.*

A Short History of the Balfour Declaration

The issuance of the Balfour Declaration set the stage for American entry into World War I and thereby laid the groundwork for World War II and the many consequential global convulsions that followed. Ultimately it's the foundation of the tension in the Middle East today that points toward further war and destruction. Here is the secret history of the Balfour Declaration. Those who have any serious desire to understand the sources of world conflict need this candid analysis—the facts—about the behind-the-scenes machinations that brought the Balfour Declaration into being—and why. Softcover, 110 pages, #625, *$12.*

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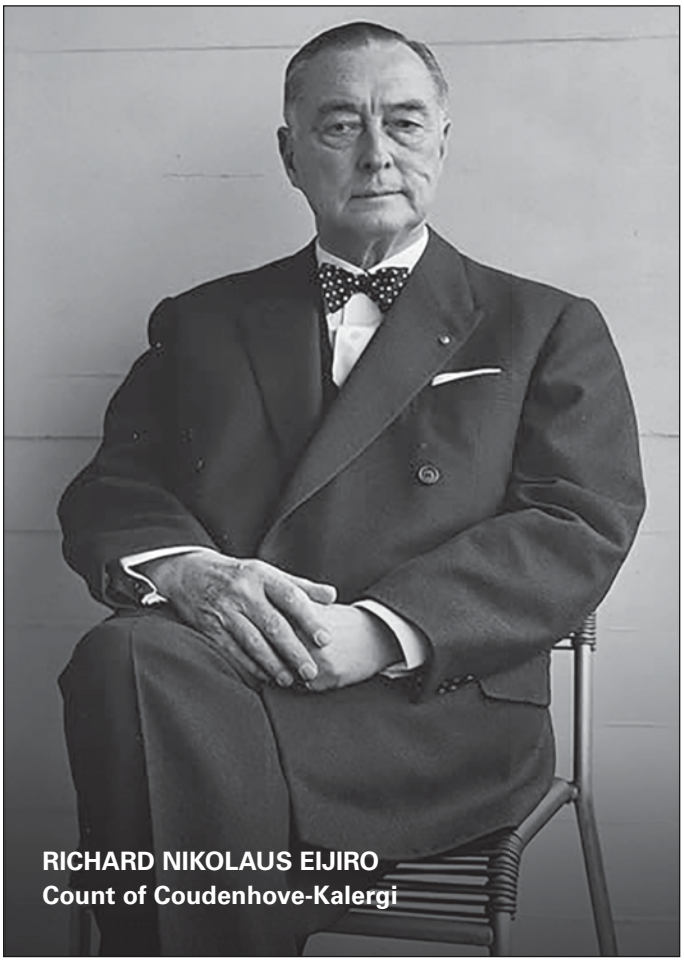
White Genocide and The Kalergi Plan

IS THERE A PLOT AFOOT TO DESTROY THE WHITE RACE? It may sound far-fetched to some, but when one looks at the drastic diminution of the White race over the last 100 years, one is forced to wonder how this has happened so quickly—and so quietly. Here author Andrew Carrington Hitchcock lays out his case that, in fact, the White race is being "genocided" right before our eyes.



RICHARD NIKOLAUS EIJIRO
Count of Coudenhove-Kalergi

By Andrew Carrington Hitchcock

"Genocide" is a term that has been bandied about by politicians and the media whenever it suits their agenda, but what is the exact definition? According to Wikipedia, the UN Convention on the Prevention and Punishment of the Crime of Genocide (CPPCG), also known as the Genocide Convention, which was adopted by the UN General Assembly on December 9, 1948, as General Assembly Resolution 260, reads:

DEFINITION OF GENOCIDE

Article 2 of the convention defines genocide as any of the following acts committed with intent to destroy, in whole or in part, a national, ethnical, racial or religious group, as such:

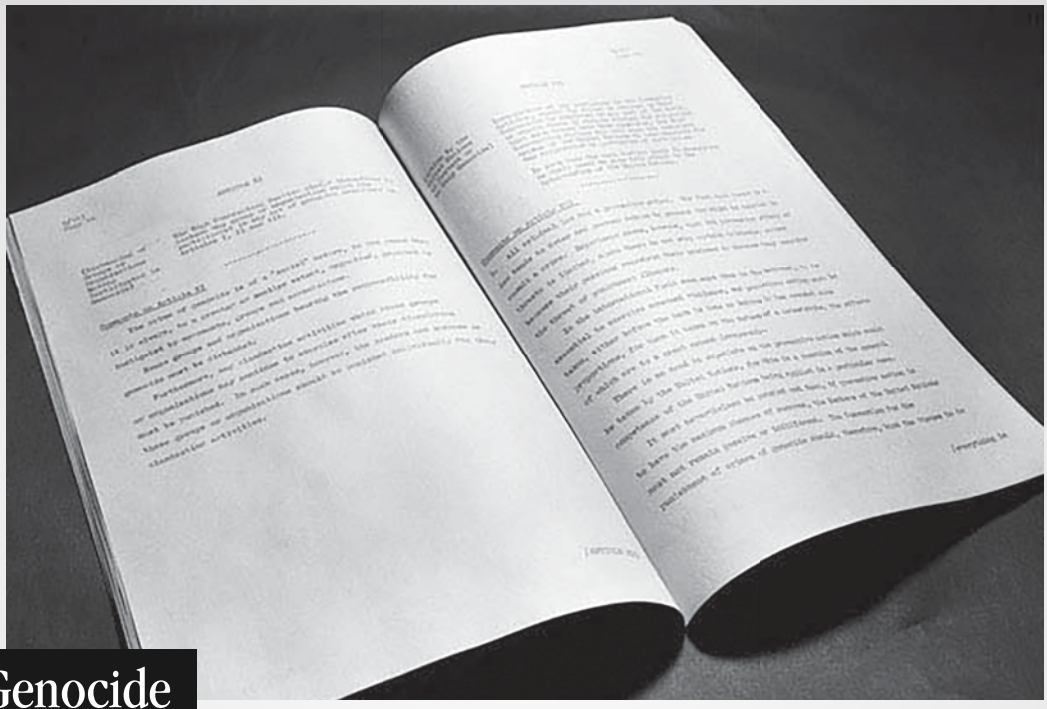
a) Killing members of the group;

b) Causing serious bodily or mental harm to members of the group;

c) Deliberately inflicting on the group conditions of life calculated to bring about its physical destruction in whole or in part;

d) Imposing measures intended to prevent births within the group;

e) Forcibly transferring children of the group to another group.



White Genocide

Shown here, the Convention on the Prevention and Punishment of the Crime of Genocide was adopted by the General Assembly of the UN on December 9, 1948. The U.S. government has been charged before the office of the UN high commissioner for human rights with intentionally committing genocide against European-American Christians through its immigration laws, policies and procedures. The ongoing destruction of the White race in Europe and worldwide by governments everywhere is the most serious legal, moral, cultural, religious, political and economic issue of our time. The subject, however, never comes up in the elite-controlled media. Is this genocide being purposely censored?

Article 3 defines the crimes that can be punished under the convention:

a) Genocide;
b) Conspiracy to commit genocide;
c) Direct and public incitement to commit genocide;
d) Attempt to commit genocide;
e) Complicity in genocide.

Now, let's go back to 1922, and take a look at Richard Nikolaus Eijiro, count of Coudenhove-Kalergi.

Coudenhove-Kalergi was a Japanese-Austrian aristocrat and president of the Pan-European Union (founded in 1923 and subsequently financed by Max Warburg). Coudenhove-Kalergi wrote the following passages in his book *Praktischer Idealismus* ("Practical Idealism"):

> The man of the future will be a mongrel. Today's races and classes will disappear owing to the disappearing of space, time, and prejudice. The Eurasian-Negroid race of the future, similar in its outward appearance to the ancient Egyptians, will replace the diversity of peoples with a diversity of individuals.
>
> What mainly separates the Jews from the average city dwellers is the fact that they are inbred people. Strength of character paired with sharpness of the mind predestinates [sic] the Jews in their most excellent specimen[s] to become the leaders of urban humanity, from the false to the genuine spiritual aristocrats—to the protagonists of capitalism as well as of the revolution. The main representatives of the corrupt as well as the upright brain aristocracy: of capitalism, journalism and the literate, are Jews. The superiority of their spirit predestines them to become a main factor of the future nobility.

Coudenhove-Kalergi confirmed the Warburg (Rothschild family) financing of the Pan-European Union in his later autobiography in which he stated:

> At the beginning of 1924, we received a call from Baron Louis de Rothschild; one of his friends, Max Warburg from Hamburg, had read my book and wanted to get to know us. To my great surprise, Warburg spontaneously offered us 60,000 gold marks, to tide the movement over for its first three years. Max Warburg, who was one of the most distinguished and wisest men I have ever come into contact with, had a principle of financing these movements. He remained sincerely interested in Pan-Europe for his entire life. Max Warburg arranged my 1925 trip to the United States to introduce me to Paul Warburg and financier Bernard Baruch.

COUDENHOVE-KALERGI'S PLAN IN ACTION

In 1945 immediately after the end of World War II, the first wave of Afro-Caribbean immigrants arrived in Britain on the SS *Empire Windrush*. This immigration increased exponentially throughout the 1950s and 1960s upon the pretext that they were needed to work in the medical and transportation industries. The claim of a labor shortage was utter nonsense, of course. Anyone with a basic grasp of economics would realize that employment is governed by supply and demand. Therefore, if you do not have enough workers in a particular sector, you offer a greater salary to attract them into it. The fallacy that immigration was needed to fill jobs that British workers did not want to do was just an excuse to kick off the Coudenhove-Kalergi plan, and provides further evidence that World War II was simply a means of culling the White race in order to give the British government the opportunity to replace them with non-Whites at the end of the war.

Furthermore, the British population was not given the opportunity to vote on whether or not this immigration should be allowed, even though it would lead to the largest racial transformation of society in Great Britain's long history.

A few wise people in the United States were awakening to this plot when, in 1950, the Christian Anti-Jewish Party of Atlanta, Georgia, published an informational flyer.

Their warning went unheeded, and thus their fears became reality.

> "Why is no one in the mainstream discussing the disappearance of the White race?

OPENING THE FLOODGATES

Let us go forward to 1965, when the U.S. Immigration and Nationality Act of 1965 was passed. The purpose of this law was to open the floodgates to African and Asian immigrants who were prevented entry under the previous national origins legislation, which restricted immigration on the basis of the existing racial demographics. An example of the way the national origins law worked can be explained as thus: If in 1960, the American population consisted of 25% German Americans, then Germans could account for no more that 25% of the American immigration quota for that year, thus ensuring there would be no racial or cultural transformation of the country. Don't be fooled by the controlled media talking heads of today telling you America is a "nation of immigrants" when it was in actuality a nation of White immigrants who, from 1607 all the way up to 1965, kept it that way.

Fighting for the imposition of this act, bestowed on the White people of America, was Sen. Jacob Koppel "Jack" Javits, who wrote an essay entitled "Let's Open the Gates," proposing immigration levels of 500,000 a year for 20 years with no regard for national origin.

In the years prior to the passing of this act, several organizations lobbied a Senate subcommittee in support of open immigration. What were the names of these organizations? The American Jewish Congress, The Jewish Federation, the B'nai B'rith International and the American Civil Liberties Union (ACLU).

This act was also known as the Hart-Celler Act, taken from the names of its sponsors, Jewish Rep. Emanuel Celler and Philip A. Hart, although he worked closely with a group called the American Immigration and Citizenship Conference in an effort to get the 1965 act passed. That conference included 12 Jewish groups alongside the heavily Zionist ACLU.

So, in other words, before this act was passed, immigration into the United States was almost exclusively White, yet after its passage, immigration has become almost exclusively non-White. This act was purely and simply communist legislation designed to destroy the republic.

Take a look again at articles 2 and 3 of the UN Convention on Genocide and ask yourselves if those behind the 1965 Immigration Act were trying to "with intent to destroy, in whole or in part, a national, ethnical, racial or religious group"?

BACK TO GREAT BRITAIN

Let us take a trip back across the pond to Great Britain, where in 1965, the same year as the U.S. Immigration Act of 1965, Home Secretary Frank Soskice passed into law the Race Relations Act of 1965, which incidentally was drafted by a group called the Board of Deputies of British Jews.

This led to the Commission for Racial Equality, which led to so-called hate laws, which were and are designed to prevent native Britons from speaking out against the constant flood of immigration transforming the White nation their ancestors created into a nation devoid of distinct ethnic or racial identity.

Do you think the movers and shakers behind these calculated moves in destroying the racial hegemony of both the racial harmony of the United States and England were following any principles in this 1948 quote from David Petegorsky, the director of the American Jewish Congress: "Jewish survival can only take place within the framework of a progressive and expanding democratic society, which through its institutions and public policies gives expression to the concept of cultural pluralism"?

Again I draw your attention to articles 2 and 3 of the UN Convention on Genocide and ask you if the Zionists behind the Race Relations Act acted "with intent to de-

stroy, in whole or in part, a national, ethnical, racial or religious group"?

Now let us jump forward to more recent times, the year 2008, when in October the newly established European Council on Tolerance and Reconciliation (ECTR) held its inaugural meeting in Paris, where co-chair, the Jewish former president of Poland (1995-2005), Aleksander Kwasniewski, stated: "Integration will be one of our most important focuses. But both sides must participate in this process. The host country must learn to embrace multiculturalism. But the immigrants must realize that they must learn the language of the host country and respect its customs."

Articles 2 and 3, anyone?

Moving on to 2010, when Barbara Lerner Spectre, who founded Paideia, the European Institute for Jewish Studies in Sweden, revealed the plans to mongrelize the White nations in an interview with IBA-News in which she stated:

> I think there's a resurgence of anti-Semitism because, at this point in time, Europe has not yet learned how to be multicultural, and I think we're gonna be part of the throes of that transformation, which must take place. Europe has not yet learned how to be multicultural. Europe is not going to be the monolithic societies that they once were in the last century. Jews are going to be at the center of that. It's a huge transformation for Europe to make. They are now going into a multicultural mode, and Jews will be resented because of our leading role. But without that leading role, and without that transformation, Europe will not survive.

What she appears to be implying in a rather sinister manner is this: if White nations do not accept the influx of immigrants thrust onto them, Zionist powerbrokers will not allow those nations to exist.

In 2014, Ervin Kohn, the deputy director for the Norwegian Center Against Racism, stated proudly: "The Norwegian society is an ethnic homogeneous society with a huge majority population, and the Norwegian society has a very short history with ethnic minorities at a scale [sic], so there is a job to be done!"

The same people are now targeting Scandinavia as it is the last group of nations in Europe to have a predominantly White population. Indeed, even the mainstream media has admitted that in London, Whites are now in the minority.

MEDIA COMPLICITY

Going back to Barbara Spectre and Ervin Kohn, do you think their statements breach articles 2 and 3 of the UN Convention on Genocide, and could these plans be deemed, "with intent to destroy, in whole or in part, a national, ethnical, racial or religious group"?

I now want to move on to the media. In 2006 the Internet-based "Media Channel" produced a chart proving

A One World Dream

At right, Richard Nikolaus Eijiro, count of Coudenhove-Kalergi, wearing his Charlemagne Prize medal. (The Charlemagne Prize is awarded on Ascension Day in Aachen, Germany, to recognize those working for "European integration." Bill Clinton and Angela Merkel have both won this dubious award.) Kalergi was half Japanese on his mother's side. A strange character in the super-rich privileged class, he died in 1972 (born in Tokyo in 1894). His father was Austrian. Like Barack Obama, Kalergi clearly hated his White half. (His childhood name was Aoyama Eijiro.) In 1919 he became a Czechoslovakian citizen and later took on French nationality, but was loyal to no state. In fact, he worked out a plan for wiping out the White race by having non-Whites from the Third World come swarming into White homelands. Somewhat counterintuitively, he also was instrumental in early efforts toward a united Europe—he called it Pan-Europa. But this becomes understandable when you stop to think how a disunited Europe might be harder to destroy than a European "union" dictated to by a central authority.

the owners of the six largest media companies in the world are Jewish. Media Channel says these companies are Vivendi Universal, AOL Time Warner, Disney, News Corporation, Viacom and Bertelsmann AG.

That's right. Jewish interests do in fact control literally thousands of newspaper and television media outlets between them, that they frequently use to promote "diversity," which many commentators on the Internet have recently pointed out is a code word for White genocide. I believe, however, it is actually a code word for "Jewish genocide of the White race," which is painfully obvious when you study the ethnicity of the players.

Ask yourself this question, "Why is 'diversity' only promoted in White nations?" Have you ever heard diversity promoted in China, India or Africa, because they have a too-dominant Chinese, Indian or African population? Now ask yourself why—and you can only reach one conclusion.

The sole purpose of the media is to spread propaganda designed to implement the final stage of the Coudenhove-Kalergi plan, which is purely and simply the assimilation of the White race and the non-White immigrants that will eventually lead to the extinction of the Caucasian peoples.

Don't believe it? Ask yourself these questions:

• How many mixed-race couples do you see in advertising, television and film these days?

• How many non-Whites do you see as newsreaders or reporters on news channels? Are they strategically placed there to suggest that they are the intelligentsia?

• How many times do you see White men represented in films, television or advertising as feeble, weak and stupid, and minority males represented as intelligent, noble and strong—someone that the White woman could depend on?

• How many strong White men do you see in the 2016 music industry, or are they largely "metro-sexual" types, whilst Black rappers are presented as the cornerstone of masculinity?

• How many news stories do you see describing an unsolved robbery, rape or murder, and how often do they describe the suspect as non-White even though the authorities know they are, which is confirmed by a follow-up story of them being arrested and charged? Also note the follow-up story is never given as much prominence when they are compelled to tell you that the offender is non-White.

• How many times have you seen the media reporting acts or accusations of racism as their top story, above other, more relevant stories of war, murder and the economy? Are they the worst fomenters of racism?

• How many times do you see anti-racism campaigns promoted in sports?

• How many times do you hear the term "hate" or "racist" applied to people who vent justifiable verbal anger at the racial changes being forced on their countries? And as for the term "hate crime" being applied to these people who speak out under the false assumption that their so-called democratic societies allow them free speech, surely the true hate crimes are being perpetrated by those who are endeavoring to destroy the cultural and racial structure of their communities.

• And how many times did you see these things 20 years ago?

• Why is immigration of unassimilables supported by whatever political party is in power in whatever White nation, and why in the last few years is it being undertaken at breakneck speed?

With regard to political parties, look at their stance on immigration. A so-called mainstream right-wing party will always promise to limit immigration in the run-up to an election, but they would never suggest reversing it and repatriating excess immigrants to their countries of origin. Indeed, the 1965 U.S. Immigration Act is now largely defunct because America leaves its borders wide open and through gradualism changed the term "illegal aliens" to "undocumented immigrants." Now we are told they should all be given full citizenship even though they have broken the law by entering the U.S. illegally.

The movers and shakers behind the promotion of immigration almost always seem to include dual American-Israeli citizens who are vastly overrepresented in the U.S. House and Senate. Indeed, official census figures state that Jewish lawmakers should only represent 2% of the American population, yet just look at what percentage of them are in American politics.

Again, I refer you back to articles 2 and 3 of the UN Convention on Genocide.

The media has been found to consistently cover up interracial crime to such an extent that, in 2013, Colin Flaherty published a book entitled *White Girl Bleed a Lot: The Return of Racial Violence to America and How the Media Ignore It*, which documents over 500 cases of Black-on-White violence in America (it could have been 5,000), along with details of how the national media choose to ignore it.

HOLLYWOOD

Now let us move on to Hollywood. Jewish reporter Joel Stein bragged in a December 19, 2008 *Los Angeles Times* opinion piece entitled, "Who Runs Hollywood? C'mon," that all the major studio chiefs were Jewish, and he was proud of that fact. As we know, Hollywood movies are distributed worldwide, arguably with the purpose of molding their audiences into a liberal mindset sympathetic to the aims of cultural Bolshevism, and you find the more recent the film, the more likely the mixed-race cast of actors, which in turn suggests the normality of race mixing, leading to its acceptance.

Nowhere in mainstream television or film these days will you see evidence of the racist savagery committed

on Whites by Blacks as evidenced in Colin Flaherty's excellent book.

As these stories are sourced from local news, yet never broadcast by national mainstream news, ask yourself why the national mainstream news media are only telling you what they want you to hear?

The percentage of non-White immigrants on benefits in the White nations is higher than the native populations across the board. Do you know why? Every time someone receiving benefits has another child, they get more benefits—and you pay for it in your taxes. So in other words it is in their interests to breed more. Yet if you work for a living it is in your interest to breed less, as you have less money to spend with each child you have, whereas the immigrants have more money to spend with each child they have. The more children they have, the bigger the house they get, while you will have your children making do with the house you can afford.

The population explosions in India, China, South America and Africa, not to mention the substantially higher birth rates among immigrants in White nations as opposed to those of the native White populations are phenomenal.

Did you know that prior to World War I, the White race accounted for approximately 30% of the world's population, and now accounts for approximately 10%—a decrease of around two-thirds?

If this dramatic reduction happened to any other species of life on this planet there would be an outcry among environmentalist groups. Restricted areas and breeding programs would be set up to reverse the trend. So what happens in the case of the White nations? The immigration into their countries increases at an exponential rate alongside the governmental and media promotion of "diversity."

A REAL GENOCIDE

So let's recap.

We have: Jewish financial backing of the Coudenhove-Kalergi plan to kill off the White race; Jewish lobbying and execution of the U.S. Immigration Act and the UK Race Relations Act to put the pieces in place to carry out the plan; Jewish ownership of the media that constantly pushes propaganda promoting race mixing that executes the plan; and evidence from the mouths of several powerful people that they are openly attempting to change the racial makeup of White European nations.

Once again I refer you to articles 2 and 3 of the UN Convention on Genocide. Ask yourself if these people have acted "with intent to destroy, in whole or in part, a national, ethnical, racial or religious group"?

As I have evidenced above, there is absolutely no doubt that alien interests control both White Western governments through political party funding and lobbying groups, and there is absolutely no doubt that the Jewish-

Unconventional Mother

Countess Mitsuko Aoyama, a Japanese aristocrat, born in 1874, was Kalergi's mother and was the first Japanese person ever to migrate to Europe. Her samurai ancestors, the Aoyama family, were owners of large land estates. She defied her father's wishes by marrying the Austro-Hungarian diplomat Dr. Count Heinrich von Coudenhove, who later became Coudenhove-Kalergi in 1903. He is said to have spoken 18 languages. Mitsuko became a Roman Catholic. She was received at an imperial affair by Empress Eisho in 1896. The racially mixed couple then went to Europe, where Mitsuko studied French, German, mathematics, geography and history. Seven children were born to the couple, but the count died in 1906. When her son Richard resolved around 1916 to marry actress Ida Roland, Mitsuko was horrified, as in Japan actors and actresses were considered little better than prostitutes. She flung such words as "beggar" and "witch" at Ida, and disinherited Richard for a period of time. She must have felt marrying outside one's race is quite all right, but to marry out of one's social class was unacceptable—typical of the warped thinking of the elite in America as well as abroad. Mitsuko never returned to Japan, and died in 1941 of a second stroke—ironically enough in strongly nationalistic Third Reich Austria, the city of Vienna.

owned media constantly promote "diversity" and race mixing, which is designed to reduce the native White population. If that is not a genocide, I don't know what is.

UPDATE:

On May 3, the Jewish Council for Racial Equality sent the following letter to British Prime Minister David Cameron, from members of the Jewish community.

Dear Mr. Cameron,

Many of us in the Jewish community are shocked by the failure of the government to act now and offer a lifeline to a small proportion of the 95,000 unaccompanied children currently in Europe.

We applaud the steps you have taken to support refugees in and around conflict areas, most recently by pledging to resettle 3,000 vulnerable children from the Syrian region. But this cannot be a substitute for supporting those children who have already made their way to Europe. They must not be punished for having made a perilous journey independently of a government resettlement scheme.

ANDREW HITCHCOCK

Italy and Greece are simply overwhelmed by the number of refugees and unaccompanied children who have arrived on their shores. We welcome the 10-million-pound fund to assist unaccompanied children in Europe, but money alone will not protect these young children from traffickers, gangs, slavery, rape or other forms of abuse and exploitation. Nor will it prevent them from attempting further dangerous journeys that may well end in their deaths.

Resettling them in this country, as proposed by Lord Dubs's amendment, and setting an example to our European neighbors, most definitely will.

Alf Dubs was himself one of 10,000 children saved by the Kindertransport to Britain. The situation is different today, but offering a home to some of these children is still well within our means. For all we know, one of them might be the next Alf Dubs.

Please support the Dubs amendment.

Yours sincerely,

Dr. Edie Friedman

Executive Director, Jewish Council for Racial Equality, 40 rabbis representing United, Reform, Masorti, Liberal and independent congregations in the UK, and 326 others.

The Jewish Council for Racial Equality also manages the "Support the Refugees" website, which states the following on its homepage:

This website is designed to be a one-stop shop for those who want to get involved in supporting refugees and asylum seekers both in the United Kingdom and abroad.

Support Refugees was set up and is managed by The Jewish Council for Racial Equality (JCORE) and West London Synagogue of British Jews.

Special thanks to JLGB, who helped get the website off the ground and to the Jewish Social Action Forum, where the idea for such a website first arose.

It is supported across the community, including the following organizations:

Board of Deputies
Liberal Judaism
Masorti Judaism
Movement for Reform Judaism
Office of the Chief Rabbi
United Synagogue

Now contrast this Jewish open-door immigration policy in White nations with the following they state with regard to immigration into Israel. This is from the Israeli prime minister's office website, dated June 9, 2015:

Prime Minister Netanyahu: "Today we are starting to build the security fence along our eastern border, in continuation of the security fences that we built along the Egyptian border. Of course, they will ultimately link up with the security fence we built on the Golan Heights."

So, in summary, whilst we have the Jews in the UK pushing for mass immigration, the Israeli prime minister is building security fences. I wonder why? What does that tell the reader with regard to the motives behind Jewish support of immigration into White nations, but the rejection of it into their own?

For me, and based upon the words of their prime minister, the Jewish purpose behind immigration is to:

1) Encourage terrorism in White nations [This, of course, ensures perpetual foreign wars against Muslims and Muslim nations.—Ed.];

2) Destroy the economy of White nations by flooding them with an excess of unwanted labor;

3) Increase crime in White nations such as smuggling; and

4) Keep their fingers crossed that this results in a loss of control in White nations, which will inevitably conclude with the destruction of those nations. ✦

Andrew Carrington Hitchcock is a writer best known for his book *The Synagogue of Satan—Updated, Expanded, and Uncensored*. He is also the host of the new TBR radio network, which should be up and running by the time you receive this issue. Check out TBR writers talking about their groundbreaking articles in depth at www.BarnesReview.org.

"Behold, I will make them of the synagogue of Satan, which say they are Jews, and are not, but do lie; behold, I will make them to come and worship before thy feet, and to know that I have loved thee." —Revelation 3:9

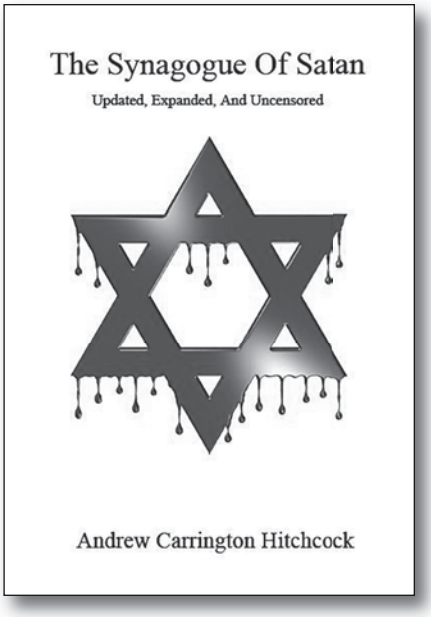
The Synagogue of Satan

Updated, Expanded and Uncensored

A book by Andrew Carrington Hitchcock—New from TBR

Did you always suspect that something was just not right with the system in place in America? How about the world? There is a group of people, so greedy, so wretched, so hungry for power, and so evil that they won't stop until they have transferred the wealth of everyone "beneath" them to themselves and their family members. This is a book about deception of the common man at every level. *The Synagogue of Satan* is the first book ever to document the secret history of the evil conspirators responsible for wars, revolutions and financial debacles around the world. It is a virtual encyclopedia of fresh new information and facts unmasking the ethnic and religious elite and their sinister goals and hidden influence. Here is just a part of the secrets you will discover in this eye-opening book.

This book about the conspirators running the world was translated by independent publishers into several different languages and subsequently featured on bestseller lists worldwide. Today, Hitchcock's groundbreaking historical study has been expanded throughout and updated to over 140,000 words. *The Synagogue of Satan—Updated, Expanded and Uncensored* is an encyclopedia of the criminal Rothschild network running the world behind the scenes, comprising over 140,000 words, and presented in chronological order with a 29-page index which enables readers to navigate throughout with ease.



Who are the people behind the global conspiracy? Do their policies really benefit Judaism or do they create and then use anti-Semitism to attain their own selfish goals? Who is behind the assault on free speech, denying us the right to discuss the most important topics facing our nation and the world? Who is pushing the new gender "tolerance" being discussed in the news and implemented across the United States today? And who is really creating the racial strife that is gripping America right now? What forces are driving the mass immigration into White nations? Are we all being manipulated on so many levels we cannot even figure out who to direct our ire against? This and much more are discussed.

Included within the wealth of additional information are the complete *Protocols of the Learned Elders of Zion*, together with excerpts from each of the 80 articles that make up Henry Ford's four-volume set *The International Jew*, which are presented for the first time in chronological order.

Softcover, 428 pages, $30 plus $5 S&H inside the U.S. Add $24 S&H outside the U.S.

BONUS: TBR subscribers who order Hitchcock's book can also get the 40-minute uncensored interview with Andrew on CD for an additional $10. (The audio interview by itself retails for $15.) Send cash, check, or money order to The Barnes Review, 16000 Trade Zone Ave., Unit 406, Upper Marlboro, Md. 20774. Call 1-877-773-9077 toll free to charge or visit our online store at www.BarnesReview.com.

World War I

Through the Eyes of Gen. Leon Degrelle

By Marc Roland

In commemorating the centenary of World War I, THE BARNES REVIEW continues its examination into the causes and consequences of mankind's most influential conflict. It seems strange, however, that the origins of such an epochal event are still uncertain after more than 100 years, even in the minds of well-informed readers.

"The student of history," declared Gen. Leon Degrelle, "in dealing with the outbreak of World War I, finds himself inundated by a flood of lies and circumlocutions. Needless to say, at the time, millions of naïve people were led astray. Millions and tens of millions still believe the official falsehoods, long after they were revealed for what they were. Some of the most glaring deceptions have gone almost unnoticed, due to the vested interests of establishment politicians and court historians, who have made untruth a weapon of state in order to capture the masses, render them mindless, drive them into collective hysteria, and then frustrate any possibility that in calmer days they might learn from their mistakes and come to doubt the word of the power elite."[1]

Three years after the war, when its complex origins were under discussion before the International Court at The Hague, French Sen. Paul-Henri-Benjamin d'Estournelles (1852-1924) admitted, "Our public opinion has been so saturated with official lies that people can't wake up to the light and see the truth all at once. They wouldn't believe it."

To clarify the conflict's genesis, a more recognizable picture may emerge through the smoke of war by summarizing each of the major powers involved. All of them were White, Christian peoples determined to murder one another for more than four years, though they belonged to the same Western civilization. The cracks their fratricidal madness made in White civilization 100 years ago have since widened during our time, as we witness the crumbling of our formerly high culture. To uncover the real culprits responsible for this disintegration, we must investigate each of the suspects in turn.

RUSSIA

Politicians everywhere throughout the past have resorted to foreign military involvement as a public distraction from their failed domestic policies. Nowhere was this more apparent than in imperial Russia, when mass social unrest, instigated mostly by Bolshevik radicals, spread through vast areas of its empire during the early 20th century. Worker strikes, peasant revolts and army mutinies raged in cities and across the countryside, seriously threatening general collapse. To restore lost faith in Czar Nicholas II, he was convinced by his ministers that an armed campaign against Japan would fire the masses with sufficient patriotic fervor, thereby making them forget their grievances.

In the words of Vladimir Aleksandrovich Sukhomlinov (1848-1926), the Russian minister of defense, "A nice little war would spare us a revolution."

As predicted, the opening of hostilities in February 1904 was enthusiastically supported by an overwhelming majority of the czar's subjects, who put aside previous complaints in the common cause of their country. But all hope for effortless victory over a small nation evaporated with the Imperial Russian Navy's inglorious destruction at the Battle of Tsushima, followed by Russia's hardly less ignominious surrender in September 1905.

The following month, Nicholas instituted the nation's first parliament, or Duma, to head off a resurgence of popular opposition. It worked, and the Duma's ameliorating effect combined with his wise internal policies to foster the most prolonged period of internal peace and prosperity Russians have ever enjoyed.

Senseless Destruction

Ypres, Belgium—along with thousands of other European cities, towns and hamlets all across the continent—was senselessly destroyed during World War I. Above are the ruins, shown as a classic example of what Europe looked like during and shortly after the war. Ypres was the scene of three battles in WWI and saw the first use of a grisly new weapon: poisonous gas. At first it was tear gas, then lethal chlorine, and finally mustard gas. During the Third Battle of Ypres—also known as the Battle of Paschendael—the city suffered heavy artillery bombardment that destroyed whatever was left. After the war, Ypres was rebuilt using German reparation money. The magnificent medieval Cloth Hall was reconstructed just as it had been, along with the City Hall, a testament to European ingenuity.

But his generals, still rankled by their humiliation at Japanese hands, sought to reassert the Imperial Army's sullied prestige at home and abroad via another presumably quick and easy victory over an even smaller nation: Austria. In this they were aided and abetted by politicians likewise anxious to restore Russia's international esteem by extending their influence in the Balkans. The key to victory and expansion lay in Belgrade, with her own dreams of replacing the Austro-Hungarian empire with a Greater Serbia.

As Degrelle explains: "Russian agents and Russian advisors gave the orders and supplied the wherewithal for the Serbs in their growing quarrel with Austria. As the Russian minister to Serbia, Nicholas Genrikhovich Hartwig (1857-1914), indiscreetly remarked to the Romanian minister, Konstantin Filaliti (1861-1942), on November 12, 1912: 'Russia counts on making Serbia, enlarged by the Balkan provinces of Austria-Hungary, the vanguard of pan-Slavism.' Hartwig, the czar's ambassador, was the undisputed master of Belgrade, the man whom the French ambassador, Henri Desco (1868-1946), called 'the real sovereign of Serbia.'"

Even the Serbian prime minister, Nikola Pashich (1845-1926), took orders from Moscow: "Rather than report to the regent, Alexander I (1888-1934), he headed directly for the Russian Embassy," Degrelle wrote. "It was clear where the real power in Serbia resided."

Nicholas II was opposed to such meddling provocation, but had become so isolated from the outside world by his generals and ministers that he had lost all control over the course of events in the Balkans. The Austrians, for their part, confounded Serbian efforts at provoking some crisis that would allow for Russian intervention by acceding to virtually all of Belgrade's demands. Something more dramatic was needed.

On June 28, 1914, Archduke Franz Ferdinand, heir to the Austro-Hungarian throne, was murdered in the Bosnian capital of Sarajevo by Garvilo Princip, a teenaged self-proclaimed Yugoslav nationalist. Princip, we now know, was a tool of Serbia. Shortly thereafter, the authorities in Vienna offered to assist the Serbian government in learning about the death of the Austrian throne's heir apparent. Prime Minister Pashich was alarmed. "As he himself was to confide to Dragomir Stefanovitch, his secretary for foreign affairs (as well as his stepson): 'If we accept this inquiry, they will catch us red-handed'."

During his interrogation, Princip told the court he had been instructed by Milan Ciganovitch "(a personal agent of Prime Minister Pashich). . . . As Dragutin Dimitrievitch would reveal before his death, the real director of the

conspiracy had been Russia's military attaché, Col. Victor Artmanov, who had told Dimitrievitch in the early stages: 'Go ahead. If attacked, you will not stand alone'."

The archduke's violent death is infamously remembered as the spark that ignited the "Great War." On March 28, three months to the day before the assassination, a coded dispatch was sent to the government in Paris "by the French military attaché at Sofia, reporting remarks that Ferdinand, king of Bulgaria, had made to his military leaders the previous day: 'Let's not interfere with Serbia. Already the Serbs think that they're big enough to defeat Austria. Before six months are up, they will attack her in alliance with Russia'."

The Bulgarian king's prediction came to pass: "On July 7, 1914—two weeks before Austria's demands were delivered to Serbia—orders had been issued to move Russian troops from Siberia to European Russia." Russian leaders—not including Czar Nicholas—had actively schemed for war, using Serbia as a stepping-stone for expansion into the Balkans and beyond, while reasserting Russia's tarnished military status.

AUSTRIA

The Austro-Hungarian empire was a contentious conglomeration of various peoples fiercely pitted against one another by ethnicities, languages, and religions, each with its own, separatist agenda. Ignoring these profound differences, the regime in Vienna strove mightily to reduce the volatile mix of populations under its control to equal subjects of the Austrian crown, ideally blending them altogether into a homogenized stew of enforced equality. But only trouble could arise from such a concoction.

> "Emperor Franz Josef and his administrators were hopelessly out of touch with reality.

Emperor Franz Josef, 83, and his administrators were hopelessly out of touch with reality, and failed to act with required immediacy after the murder of Franz Ferdinand, who had been himself a pro-Slav liberal, as was his wife, who died at his side.

"Ferdinand was known to be sympathetic to [the Slavs]," Degrelle pointed out, "perhaps even willing to go so far as to institute a . . . three-way monarchy. Had Austria, virtually certain of Serbia's involvement, demanded an explanation after a few days, when European indignation was still at a fever pitch over the grisly crime, it could have easily brought the little Balkan state to heel without protest from the great powers."

But the old emperor's prolonged hesitation and indecisiveness gave time for warmongers in Russia, France and Britain to vilify him as an oppressor of defenseless minorities, thereby arousing popular hatred against Austria. When, weeks after the assassination, the Serbs still balked at investigating it, they were finally invaded by Austria. No other nation in the world would have acted otherwise. Would Americans sit still if their vice president were murdered in a foreign land where its leaders refused to investigate such a capital offense?

"Had the Serbian government felt itself above suspicion, it would have immediately begun the public investigation of a grave crime in which five of its nationals had been involved. To refrain from an investigation, or even from issuing a public statement, could only strengthen the growing suspicion in Austria of official Serbian involvement," Degrelle points out.

All this was ignored by the Allied press, which announced that Emperor Franz Josef had mobilized his army against not only Serbia, but Russia, thereby beginning the war. His emphatic denials were drowned out by rising choruses of alarm, as Russian forces prepared to swamp the Balkans. "It would not be until eight years after that fateful July of 1914 that French Prime Minister Raymond Poincaré (1860-1934), driven to the wall by the League of Human Rights, would be forced to confess that the document which he had flaunted more than any other, the Austrian notice of mobilization, had been faked."

GERMANY

By the late 19th century, Otto von Bismarck, the "Iron Chancellor," had in place his arrangement of international alliances that acted like a diplomatic system of checks and balances for the peace of Europe. But his ingenious *modus vivendi* was undone by Kaiser Wilhelm II, resulting in Germany's estrangement from Russia and the latter's military alliance with a revenge-crazed France, thereby effectively surrounding the Reich.

The kaiser then proceeded to antagonize England by obtaining useless colonies in Africa, plus a few no-less-unprofitable Pacific islands. These ridiculous holdings required, in his mind, protection by powerful warships, the production of which soon escalated into an economically burdensome arms race with the British Royal Navy. "Despite an abortive British offer of Portuguese Angola to Germany in exchange for their discontinuing the buildup of their fleet, made in 1912, Wilhelm II refused to be dissuaded."

He scoffed at the very notion that his provocations—aimed only at securing Germany a place in the Sun—would ever amount to armed conflict, even when hostilities seemed imminent. His minister of war, Gen. Erich von Falkenhayn, asked him in early July1914, "Is it necessary to begin any military preparations?" The kaiser responded, "I'm completely against that."

Degrelle told how "he left on July 6 [eight days after

the assassination of Archduke Franz Ferdinand] for a three-week cruise on his yacht, the *Hohenzollern*, bound for the Norwegian coast."

He had also sent most of his top government officials off on similar vacations at the same time. "Nor had the kaiser or his ministers put in motion any preparatory measures before they left. There were no provisions for the stockpiling of grain. Not a single ton of flour was purchased by Germany in July 1914."

Since Wilhelm never sought military confrontations, he could not imagine anyone else wanted them either.

> Why, in any case, would Germany and its leader want war? By 1914, Germany had achieved economic preeminence on the continent without firing a shot. German expansion was all the more impressive in that it was carried out in several decades without military conquest, a remarkably pacific expansion, when compared to the bloody rise of such imperial powers as Britain and France. At Berlin, Ambassador Pierre Paul Cambon (1843-1924) telegraphed Paris [in early 1914] a confidence made him by Baron Beyens, the Belgian minister to Germany: "One fact that is absolutely certain is that the German chancellor wishes to avoid a European conflagration at any cost."

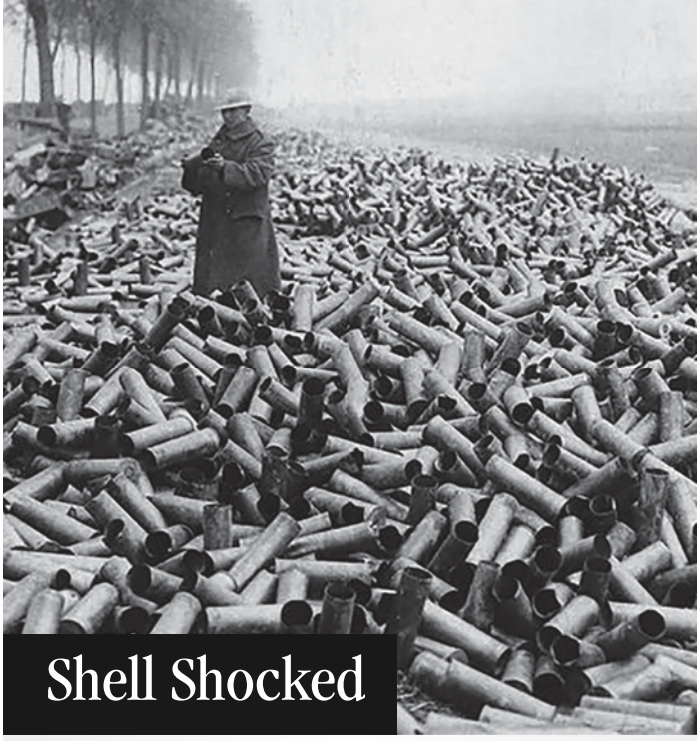
Clearly, no one in imperial Germany, especially the Kaiser, wanted war or worked for it. But he was naïve enough to imagine that his needless acquisition of overseas colonies and competition with the Royal Navy would never alarm Britain to the point of actually taking up arms against him.

FRANCE

Losing the Franco-Prussian War of 1870-71 produced in France a national psychosis of hatred directed against everything German for the rest of the 19th and into the 20th centuries. Generations of French lived and breathed an unrelieved atmosphere of *revanche*, even though their leader, Napoleon III, had precipitated the debacle by scheming against newly unified Germany, surrounding her with enemies he planned to join in a preemptive campaign at the first opportune moment. As such, revenge empowered and directed Paris foreign policy for over more than 40 years.

The Germans, for their part, repeatedly endeavored to restore at least a semblance of normal relations with the French, such as offering them the complete autonomy of seized Alsace-Lorraine, about which they had complained most bitterly, but rejected in preference for revenge. Woodrow Wilson's advisor, Edward Mandell House (1858-1938), informed the president after having visited the French that "they want not only Alsace-Lorraine, but much more. Thus, one cannot even envisage peace."

In this they made common cause with Russian manipulation of the Balkans, where "millions of gold francs



Shell Shocked

Above, a British soldier stands atop a mountain of artillery shell casings. This is just a portion of one day's worth. During World War I, about 1.4 billion artillery rounds were fired—accounting for 60% of the casualties. Below, a shell-shocked soldier from the Battle of Courcellette, France. Grinning a maniacal smile, he clearly has lost his mind from the trauma of watching his comrades blown to bits. By the end of the war, the British army had dealt with 80,000 cases of shell shock, or post-traumatic stress disorder, including the cases of Siegfried Sassoon and Wilfred Owen. Symptoms ranged from uncontrollable diarrhea to unrelenting anxiety, hysterical facial tics, blindness and terrifying nightmares, inability to eat or sleep. Sometimes soldiers who held it together through the war succumbed to the stress when peace came.

in low-interest loans had flowed from France to Serbia, after the way had been prepared by Serbian bribes of influential Frenchmen, above all in the press." The French Sen. Charles Humbert (1866-1927), publisher of *Le Journal*, "personally received a 15% commission on a big order of military footgear sold to Belgrade. The French government was clearly unconcerned about the prospect of an Austro-Serbian war three months before Sarajevo. Rather than seek to mediate, France busily supplied Serbia with the credit to build up its stocks of arms and materiel. A big French loan in September 1913 provided the impetus. French money not only armed the Serbs, it made Serbian leaders wealthy," Degrelle tells us.

Decisive French influence extended beyond Serbia.

> The czar was now effectively the prisoner of his generals and ministers. Behind them, lashing them on, stood the French ambassador, Maurice Paléologue (1859-1944), egged on by Poincaré. It was this French assurance of support that had enabled the Russian ministers and generals to pressure the czar, to continue to mobilize against his order against any troop advance on the Balkans, and at last to cut off his telephone, so that he couldn't back down on his final decision for war.

France eventually got the military conflict she so long and fervently desired, at the cost of 1.15 million dead and 4.26 million wounded—a steep price to pay for revenge.

BRITAIN

Traditional English relations with the rest of Europe were simple: opposition to whichever nation was the most powerful on the continental mainland at any given time. This monolithic foreign policy aimed at keeping other countries weak had led her into war with every land from Portugal to Russia. Germany became the latest in this long series of enemies when her impotent confederation of splintered states combined in the Second Reich, enabling her sudden economic growth. "The margin of superiority that the British trade has in the markets of France, Spain and the Ottoman empire," French historian Pierre Renouvin (1893-1974) observed, "is constantly diminishing. The English producer and exporter is annoyed at everywhere coming up against these German tradesmen, who do them out of a sale. The economic rivalry fosters a bad climate in public opinion that cannot fail to have an effect on political relations."

Indeed, "Wilhelm II, by having the audacity to construct a merchant fleet able to service 70% of Germany's overseas trade, called forth the wrath of an arrogant monopoly. Germany was a powerful rival. That to effectively compete with the rising German economy required nothing more than the United Kingdom to manufacture products as well made as those of the Reich was lost on the British. Challenged, they felt threatened."

At a time when "the Sun never set on the British empire," England was not in danger of the slightest fiscal hardship, much less a collapse of any kind. The German economy might dominate Central Europe, but could never hope to compete with Britain's global markets. All that London's super-rich need fear was a slight decrease in their unrestrained profit-making. But in their circles, where competitors were indistinguishable from enemies, they brought to bear irresistible financial influence on the press for inciting public opinion against Germany, and among politicians already outraged by the kaiser's colonization of Africa, a continent they regarded as their own private reserve, and his impudent naval arms race.

A coalescence of interests formed a perfect storm of intervention in the war that had already begun on the continent. Lacking only was some excuse that would justify the commencement of military operations. There was none. The Germans had uttered no threats against the empire, nor menaced an acre of its territory. Then, on August 3, 1914, the kaiser's infantrymen passed through neutral Belgium on their way to invade France. Overnight, British newspapers sank to the level of sensationalist tabloids, overflowing with lurid tales of Belgian babies skewered on German bayonets and roasted over blazing campfires before being served up like ham-hocks for hungry soldiers. Although Britain had no interests in Belgium whatsoever, she feigned moral outrage, demanding the complete and immediate withdrawal of all German forces.

> "English relations with Europe were simple: opposition to the nation that was the most powerful on the mainland.

"The man most concerned, Belgium's King Albert I, would lash Poincaré after the war in these words: 'I am most fond of Mr. Poincaré, who continues to talk as though all the overweening ambition and evil were on one side, whereas just a few days ago he stated that it was only because of his veto that the French general staff had not invaded Belgium in 1914, and that he deeply regretted it!'"

The king was referring to Marshal Joseph Joffre (1852-1931), commander-in-chief of French forces on the Western Front from the opening of hostilities, who informed Britain before the appearance of German troops "that a war against Germany [was] inconceivable unless the French armies made a dash through the [neutral] Belgian corridor."

To London warmongers, sympathy for Belgium was a cynical excuse for fighting German economic competitors and restoring the balance of financial power in Britain's favor.

THE UNITED STATES

For the first two years of what became known as World War I, Americans were unanimous in their determination to avoid involvement of any kind in Europe's mutual slaughter. Sympathies generally favored Germany, particularly in the country's Jewish communities, despite British attempts to embroil the United States by, for instance, the criminal loading of contraband explosives aboard an ocean liner and then steaming it through U-boat-infested waters. RMS *Lusitania* experienced a heavy loss of civilian lives—many of them American—on May 7, 1915, when German submarine successes began to isolate England from outside help.

"American exports to Britain came to a grinding halt," wrote Degrelle. "The arms merchants, the cotton and wheat traders could no longer transport their wares. They were hit in the pocketbook. In the same way, the banks joined the pro-war side. They had lent billions of dollars to the Allies—19 times more than they had lent to Germany—and they lived in dread of a German victory. Who would repay the multibillion-dollar loans, if the Allies were defeated? For the bankers, it was imperative that the debtors win."[2]

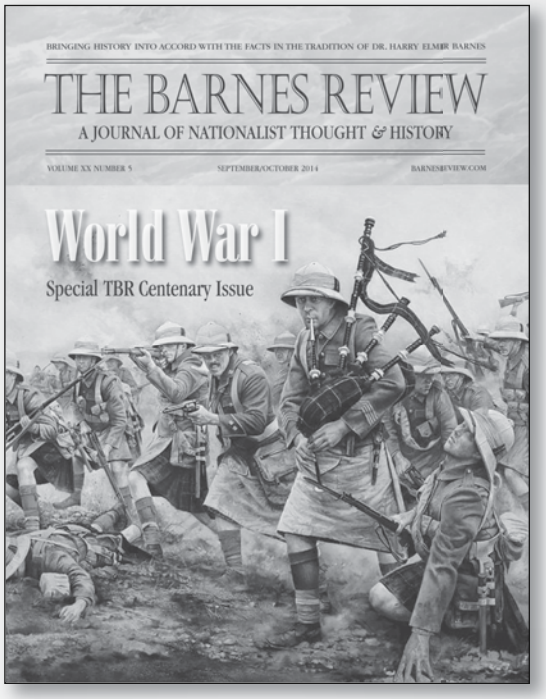
Renouvin tells how "Britain and its allies accounted for three-quarters of American exports. Within days, American ports were piled with goods, but ships were no longer loading. The resulting losses were not only hurting arms manufacturers and big business on the East Coast, but industries in Ohio, Midwestern farmers, and cotton growers in the South."

Even so, majority public opinion still inclined toward neutrality, so much so, Woodrow Wilson was re-elected president on the popular slogan, "He kept us out of war." Immediately thereafter, however, big-city U.S. newspapers executed an abrupt and complete reversal of attitude, parroting the same atrocity absurdities carried in British periodicals.

In these days of general cynicism, it is difficult to imagine a time, just 100 years ago, when everything and anything printed in black and white was synonymous in the minds of most people with incontrovertible fact. Accordingly, Americans were persuaded by *The New York Times* and other prestigious dailies that "Kaiser Bill" was the anti-Christ incarnate, and Germans everywhere, at home and abroad, were his demonic minions.

This public relations *volte-face* had been engineered across the Atlantic Ocean in London by Zionist leader Chaim Weizmann (1874-1952), who prompted Britain to issue the following Balfour Declaration:

> His majesty's government view with favor the establishment in Palestine of a national home for the Jewish people, and will use their best endeavors to facilitate the achievement of this object, it being clearly understood that nothing shall be done which may prejudice the civil and religious rights of existing non-Jew-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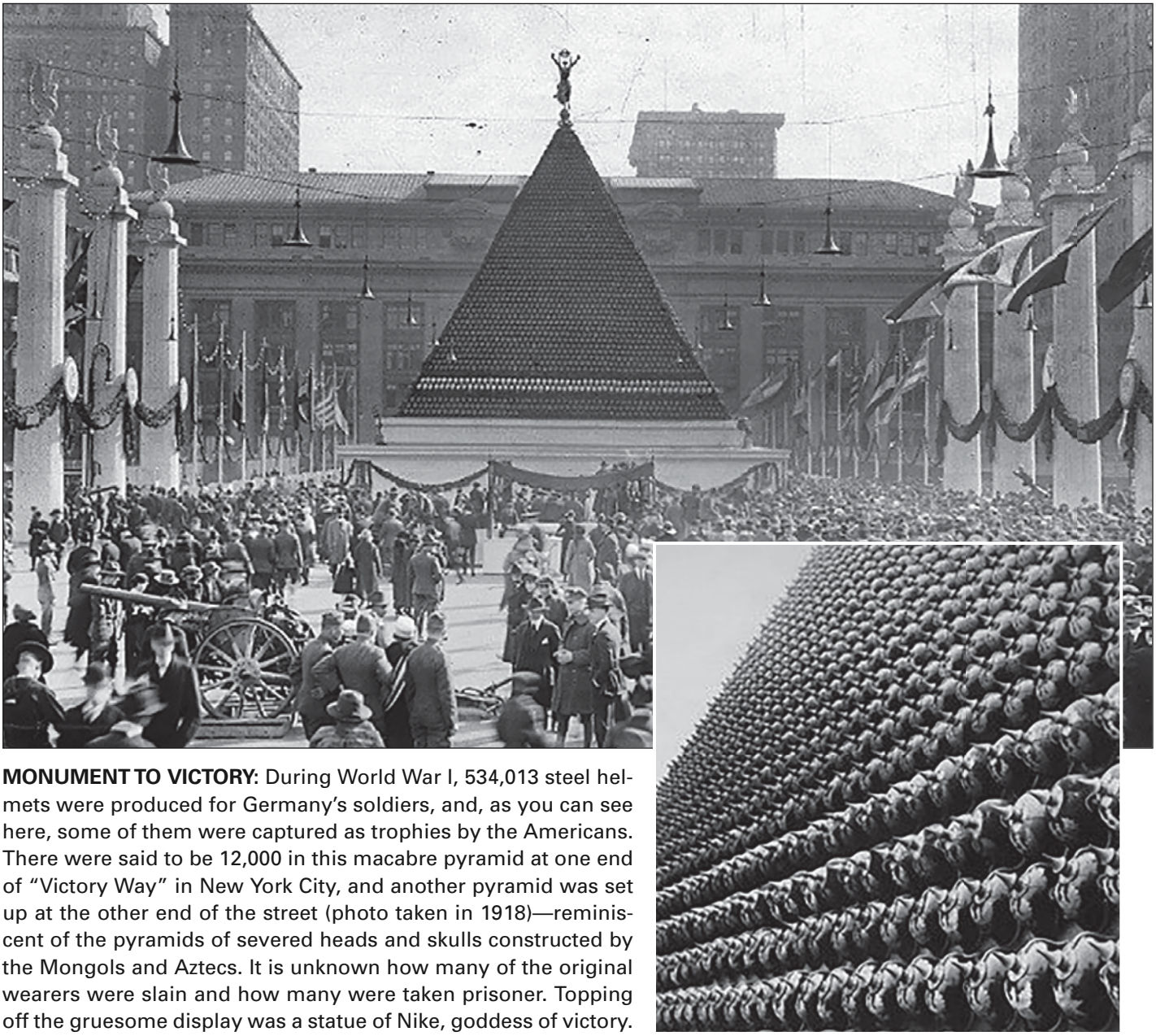
One hundred years ago (1914-1918), all across Europe and the Near East, Europeans were slaughtering each other in droves. It is said that in the first several minutes of WWI fighting, 10,000 men died. It was carnage on a massive scale, killing tens of millions and in the end throwing Europe—itself experiencing a golden age—into chaos and blood. What were the real causes? Who is to blame? Was it the bankers? Greedy Wall Street parasites? The global Zionist network? Land-hungry royals? Anarchistic revolutionaries? The Ottomans? The French? The Brits? The Germans? The Austrians? The Russians? The Serbs? In this Special Centenary WWI Issue of TBR we explore all of this and more including articles on German attempts to strike the U.S. mainland with sabotage, the latest on the *Lusitania* disaster, the Rothschilds' Bolshevik assassins, the exploits of the U.S. 96th Aero Squadron in France, the true toll of the war and an analysis of the Treaty of Versailles—the vengeful diktat that many blame for causing the conditions that spawned World War II. The TBR September/October 2014 Centenary WWI edition is available now. 1-3 copies are $8 each (reg. $10). 4-7 copies are $7 each (reg. $9), 8-19 are $6 each (reg. $7); 20 or more are $5 each (reg. $6). No S&H inside the U.S. (Email sales@barnesreview.org for foreign S&H.) Order from TBR, 16000 Trade Zone Avenue, Unit 406, Upper Marlboro, MD 20774. You may call TBR toll free at 1-877-773-9077 9-5 Mon.-Thu ET.

ish communities in Palestine, or the rights and political status enjoyed by Jews in any other country.

Months prior to this announcement on November 2, 1917, Weizmann had promised British statesmen that his Jewish brethren in the U.S. press and government (e.g., "Colonel" House) would put themselves at the disposal of England's cause in exchange for Palestine. That these same ministers had "promised the Arab independence movement control of the Middle East territories 'in the limits and boundaries proposed by the Sherif of Mecca,' in exchange for revolting against the Ottoman empire," meant nothing.[3] Meaningless too was the will of "gentile" Americans, who opposed participation in the war, until they were misled to the contrary by a massive campaign of propaganda lies unprecedented in the history of their country.

To silence lingering criticism, the so-called Zimmermann telegram was sprung on them in early 1917. Supposedly an internal diplomatic communication sent by German Foreign Secretary Arthur Zimmermann (1864-1940) to the German ambassador to Mexico, proposing a military alliance between both countries against the United States, it offered the return of Texas, New Mexico and Arizona to Mexico.

Americans, who already had a low opinion of Mexicans, were furious with Germany for such loathsome subterfuge, and enthusiastically declared war on her. Skeptics unsure of the telegram's authenticity were silenced when Zimmermann himself publicly admitted he wrote it. However, he had not been acting on the part of the German government, but as an agent for Chaim Weiz-



MONUMENT TO VICTORY: During World War I, 534,013 steel helmets were produced for Germany's soldiers, and, as you can see here, some of them were captured as trophies by the Americans. There were said to be 12,000 in this macabre pyramid at one end of "Victory Way" in New York City, and another pyramid was set up at the other end of the street (photo taken in 1918)—reminiscent of the pyramids of severed heads and skulls constructed by the Mongols and Aztecs. It is unknown how many of the original wearers were slain and how many were taken prisoner. Topping off the gruesome display was a statue of Nike, goddess of victory.

mann, who knew that such a revelation would inflame American hatred against the kaiser.[4]

The so-called "Zimmermann telegram" was deliberately timed to coincide with the loss of several U.S. freighters steaming in a Royal Navy convoy the previous January. With millions of civilians starving to death under the English blockade—in violation of London's prewar assurances to the contrary, to say nothing of international law—Berlin warned the outside world that anyone aiding Britain was guilty of waging war against Germany. Americans thereby put themselves in harm's way by supporting England's starvation tactics against non-combatants.

Thus, 116,708 Americans were killed and 204,002 wounded on behalf of lies, money and Israel. Germany, guilty more of naiveté than aggression, suffered in combat 2.037 million dead and 4.247 million injured, with an additional 762,796 civilians starved to death by the British blockade. With the Versailles Treaty, which German representatives were not allowed to discuss, but only sign under duress of resuming the war, "Germany lost 24,044 square miles, one-eighth of its territory, with a population of 5.138 million people," according to Russian historical writer Victor Suvorov. "Germany was obligated to supply France with up to 140 million tons of coal, Belgium 80 million tons, and Italy 77 million tons. On top of all this, Germany was forced into paying astronomical amounts of retribution."[5]

With the defeat of 1918, Wilhelm II preferred self-imposed, if comfortable, exile in Holland to remaining in his homeland during its deep distress. Fourteen years later, he wrote to Adolf Hitler, congratulating the newly appointed chancellor on his electoral success, and offering himself as the reinstated kaiser of a New Germany.

The letter went unanswered. ✦

ENDNOTES:

1 This and all quotes from *Hitler: Born at Versailles* (Calif.: Institute for Historical Review, 1987), by Gen. Léon Degrelle, unless otherwise cited.

2 U.S. lenders lost all their billions of investment money in Allied victory; neither France nor England ever repaid a single penny they received from America. The bankers had rendered themselves self-destructive fools, blinded by their greed for quick profits, failing to realize the obvious; namely, that the war would so devastate the French and British, neither people was in the slightest condition to make payments of any kind, and needed to plunder Germany just to maintain minimal existence.

3 https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Balfour_Declaration.

4 "Truth About Zimmerman Telegram. How USA Is Tricked Into War." False Flag, lovkap.blogspot.com/2012/04/truth-about-zimmerman-telegram-how-usa.html.

5 Suvorov, Victor. *The Chief Culprit.* Available from TBR Book Club.

Marc Roland is a self-educated expert on World War II and ancient European cultures but is equally at home writing on American history and prehistory. He is also a prolific book and music reviewer for the PzG, Inc. website (www.pzg.biz) and other politically incorrect publishers and CD producers in the U.S. and overseas. He lives near Madison, Wisconsin. Roland has seen many of his articles published in the pages of The Barnes Review over the last several years.

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By the TBR Staff

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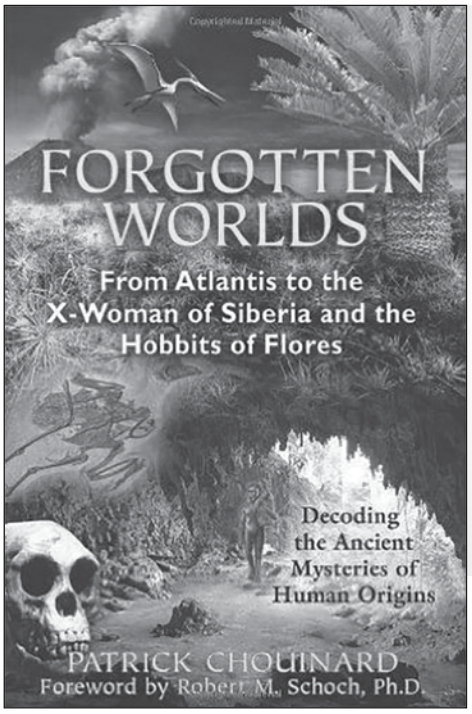
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Over and over again, mainstream views of prehistory—which state that the first civilizations arose around 3500 B.C.—are plagued by evidence of much older Caucasian civilizations, evidence ranging from artifacts and inexplicable remains to pyramids and ubiquitous myths that clearly speak of great empires prior to the rise of the Sumerian city-states and pharaonic Egypt. Viewing Atlantis and its many related myths as a metaphor for a long-lost global civilization, Chouinard addresses more unexplained mysteries from around the world, such as Caucasian mummies found in Alaska and reports by European explorers of Whites living throughout the New World. He also talks about ancient writing systems produced by Aryans in India, in Scotland among the Picts ,and in Egypt, which is revealed as a White civilization.

Chouinard addresses the "hobbit" remains on Flores Island in the eastern part of Indonesia, the giant statues of Easter Island and the vanished White civilization of the island who built them, the legacy of Lemuria, which the author insists was inhabited by a proto-Aryan race, and the ideology and occult mysticism behind National Socialism.

Chouinard also weighs the evidence for and against ancient alien visits and other paranormal phenomena in the distant past. Using recent archeological findings, he shows that the Caucasus was the home of the White race millennia before Africa, sounding the call to continue searching ancient, remote and formerly forbidden regions for lost civilizations as well as a new chronology for the emergence of human life and civilization as well as a new mechanism for how and why societies and species change over time.

By finding lost peoples and their forgotten worlds, we can truly begin to understand the human race and learn from its long history. We recommend this book highly to all people wishing to learn about the history that our high schools, universities and media deny us on a daily basis. It truly is a *tour de force* of White history. ✦

HISTORY YOU MAY HAVE MISSED

A digest of interesting historical news items gleaned from various sources around the world that most likely did not appear in your local newspaper or on your nightly television news broadcasts.

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Faith, Fatherland, Fidelity

Francois de Charette de la Contrie was a royalist soldier and politician during the French Revolution. His criticism of the revolutionaries easily could be directed toward today's culture destroyers. "Our fatherland is our villages, our altars, our tombs and all that our fathers loved before us. Our fatherland is our faith, our land, our king. But what is their fatherland? Do you know what it is? They want to destroy customs, order and tradition. Well then, what is this fatherland, without love and fidelity, that defies the past? This country of disorder and irreligion? For them, the fatherland seems to be nothing more than an idea; for us it is a land. They have it in their brain; we have it under our feet; it is much more solid. The world they say is new, is as old as the devil himself. They want to establish it without God and say that we are supporters of superstitions. . . . They make me laugh! Faced with these demons, reborn century after century, we, gentlemen, are the youth! We are God's youth! Fidelity's youth!"

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Cockney Genocide

"Last Whites of the East End," a BBC documentary broadcast last May, reported the death of one of the most archetypical neighborhoods in London, England. Thanks to deliberately unfettered immigration, London is now majority non-White. The result has been nothing short of catastrophic for culture and crime rates—and for the London Cockney. Traditionally, a "Cockney" is someone born in East London, within hearing of the church of St. Mary-le-Bow's "Bow Bells" in Cheapside. The formerly White working class neighborhood possessed a unique sub-culture and its own, famed Cockney dialect. But as the foreign invasion has progressed during the last 15 years, over half of Whites have fled from Newham. The East End is now 73% non-White, and visitors say, "It could be Baghdad." One native resident remarked, "It's not like the old East End, where everyone knew everyone, and we all left our doors open. It's just scary now. . . . Years ago, people would have a fight with their fists, and that would be it. Not anymore. Now people will bring in knives."

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Mystery Solved

While the "Nazca lines," the giant geometric and animal glyphs on the ground surface of Peru's Nazca region, are more well-known, the region also harbors another mystery of past cultures. *Puquios* were a massive waterworks project, which used a system of very large, spiral, man-made "funnels" into the ground and a complex series of underground canals and surface cisterns to bring underground water to the surface of one of the world's most arid regions, allowing extensive agriculture and a year-round supply of water for the population. Each funnel collected the wind and sent it through a chimney in the ground to push water along the canals to where it was needed. Thanks to space satellite imagery, researchers have been able to plot the positioning and geographic distribution of the *puquios* relative to known former settlements and water sources. Many bear a close relationship to the Nazca lines, which some theorize may have pointed to the *puquios'* location.

These spiraled walls in Peru are thought to have formed part of a hydraulic system that helped to irrigate the surrounding desert.

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Back to the Beer Hall

In 1919, Adolf Hitler gave his first public political speech at the *Hofbräukeller* beer hall in Munich, Bavaria. It was also the location for planning the failed 1923 putsch to take back the government from the decadent forces then controlling it. In recent years, the beer hall has continued to be a meeting place for mainstream center-left and center-right political parties. But last spring, when the party, *Alternative für Deutschland* (Afd), booked the place for a speech by party leader, Frauke Petry, it became a problem. Under Petry, the formerly controlled-opposition party has moved squarely into a vocal nationalist position, making it Germany's third-largest party. In German politics, "nationalist" is deemed equivalent to "national socialist," thanks to Jewish propaganda. When the party asserted that Islam is "not part of Germany," *Hofbräukeller* owner Ricky Steinberg canceled the engagement, allegedly fearing protests; but he may have been pressured by the political establishment. The AfD won a court order, however, upholding the rental contract, and the rally was able to continue.

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Another "Monster"

Not all Germans care to be roused from their self-hating slumber. A recent television documentary highlighted several relatives of National Socialists who are obsessively—and seemingly unthinkingly—anti-Nazi. Most notable was Bettina Goering, niece of Reich Marshal Hermann Goering. She and her brother both had themselves sterilized. The now-60-year-old herbalist living in Santa Fe said she was afraid she would give birth to "another monster." Clearly, she is ignorant both of her uncle's many great achievements and of the role of upbringing in personality development. Katrin Himmler, a great-niece of Heinrich Himmler, is so brainwashed, that she believes the propaganda that her relative was "the worst mass murderer of modern times." Evidently, she never read about her great-uncle's efforts to keep alive concentration camp internees. As the events of World War II pass out of living memory, Zionist apparatchiks scurry to cement the myth of the six million in people's minds by every method possible, so that they can demand "reparations" and special treatment forever.

CONTINUED ON PAGE 40

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Protecting the Truth

Everett Corley is a Republican running for U.S. Congress from Kentucky. In May, he and the Sons of Confederate Veterans obtained a judicial temporary restraining order to protect a 70-ft.-tall monument to Confederate soldiers at the University of Louisville Belknap Campus from being moved or destroyed. The mayor, county attorney and University of Louisville were hopping mad. But, Corley alleged, their efforts violated several laws regarding the national historic landmark, which require hearings and other procedures, first. According to the local *Courier-Journal*, plaintiffs' attorney Thomas McAdam stated, "[Y]ou can't just erase history by tearing down monuments. That's what the Taliban does; that's what ISIS does. We don't do that in America." Apparently, local government and university officials didn't get that message—and didn't want to hear it, either. It seems "history" is in the eye of the beholder.

This monument to Confederate soldiers in Louisville will not be moved until hearings are held to see if its removal violates laws pertaining to historic landmarks.

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Destroying the Present

Rep. Candice Miller (R-Mich.) doesn't just have a problem with history, she also wants to attack the present. Following renovation of a U.S. Capitol tunnel through which both legislators and visitors pass, Miller, who is the head of the House Administration Committee, ordered that the 50 state flags which formerly hung in the tunnel be replaced with large prints of the images on the reverse of each state's U.S. quarter design. The reason? Mississippi's flag bears the Confederate battle flag as part of its design. Historically ignorant people assert the Confederate flag is a symbol of hatred and slavery, so it must be expunged from people's minds and memories. Georgia's flag has been attacked, too, for bearing a variant of the "Stars and Bars." Even the simple St. Andrew's cross, a common heraldic device and the only one on the Alabama flag, is now considered "racist." We wonder if these culture destroyers expect us to adopt the flag of, say, Zimbabwe, in "reparation."

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Hungary Responds

Contrasting with politically correct Americans and Europeans, Prime Minister of Hungary Viktor Orban has declared that Islamization is banned by the Hungarian constitution. The preamble of the National Avowal, also known as the Basic Law, commits the nation "to promoting and safeguarding our heritage, our unique language, Hungarian culture" and protecting "the living conditions of future generations," according to an Associated Press report. Orban, insisting on national sovereignty, declared that Islam and mass migration are incompatible with the Basic Law. Hungary is an explicitly Christian country. The same constitution begins "In the Name of the Holy Trinity. Amen."

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Ancient Tungsten Isotope

Geochemist Hanika Rizo et al. reported in *Science*, May 13, that their research team has discovered an isotope in Earth's crust that it says dates back more than 4.5 billion years. The isotope, tungsten-182, is formed exclusively by radioactive decay of hafnium-182—which itself existed only during the first 50 million years of Earth's infancy. The unusual tungsten was identified in "flood basalts" from two widely separated spots: Baffin Bay in Canada and the Ontong Java Plateau in the Pacific. Said Rizo: "Flood basalts are not normal eruptions. They are capable of tapping into the deep mantle." In fact, they seem to have tapped into the innermost layer of the mantle—just outside Earth's core. The two eruptions are relatively recent—60 million and 120 million years old —but contain tungsten isotopes far older, erupted from 1,800 miles below the surface of our planet.

Seeking the Vikings

To date, the only Viking settlement in North America outside of Greenland accepted by the academic establishment is the one whose remains were found at L'Anse aux Meadows in 1960. Now, using satellite infrared photography to study the seaboard from Baffin Island to Massachusetts, Sarah H. Parcack has identified hundreds of possible additional locations. One in particular stood out: Point Rosee. Later magnetometer readings showed the elevated presence of iron. So far, according to the *New York Times*, archeologists have found "Viking-style turf walls along with ash residue, roasted ore called bog iron and a fire-cracked boulder—signs of metallurgy not associated with [Indians] of the region." No artifacts from other cultures were found, and radiocarbon dating placed the discovery during the Norse period. Excavations will continue for further proof. Signs of other Viking settlements, like the Kensington rune stone, are rejected by court historians, because they conflict with pet theories about the alleged absence of ancient Whites in America. But you can read the truth in TBR.

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Samurai Secrets

During Japan's—possibly Rothschild-sponsored—Meiji "restoration," the office of shogun and the samurai warrior class were suppressed, as the Land of the Rising Sun made its famous "opening to the West" and adopted many Western ways. In consequence, many formerly secret martial arts practices of the samurai were revealed for the first time in an 1888 book by Tetsutaro Hisatomi, written to instruct police officers, who carried a sword but no firearm, in ways

to arrest a person without killing him, using practices of 16 different martial arts schools. Hisatomi called this *kenpo*—"fisticuffs." The instruction book now has been translated into English by Eric Shahan and details such things as how to resuscitate a drowned person and how to tie up an arrestee using just paper string. One teaching from samurai Ohara Shigeya should be inculcated into today's militarized police: "Things granted to us by heaven should not be wasted or used carelessly. . . . Life is precious. One should walk the road of charity and benevolence. The crime should be hated, not the person. Everything should be based on the law."

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Non-Denial "Denial"

Zionistas and their judicial lackeys continue ever further into the realm of the surreal in the effort to impose the "reality" of WWII's so-called Jewish "genocide." Last April, Member of European Parliament (MEP) Jean-Marie Le Pen, founder of France's National Front political party, was fined $25,000 for alleged "Holocaust denial," when he said on French television, "The gas chambers were a detail of the war, unless we admit that the war was a detail of the gas chambers!. . . . War is horrible, you know, a piece of shrapnel that tears your stomach, a bomb that decapitates you, a room in which you are asphyxiated, it's all pretty disgusting, it's true." He also challenged his accusers to find any "anti-Semitic" statement ever made by him. Even though this time he made a positive reference to the "existence of gas chambers," a political show trial denied Le Pen his immunity as an MEP and found him "guilty of questioning a crime against humanity."

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"Holocaust" a British Hoax?

A secret 1944 letter sent by the British Ministry of Information to the BBC and leading church figures, as well as Allied reconnaissance photography of Auschwitz, prove the so-called "holocaust" of Jews by Germans was pure war propaganda and had no basis in fact. The 1958 book, *Allied Wartime Diplomacy*, by Edward J. Rozek, reproduces the text of the British letter, which sought to enlist the media and religious ministers in covering up Soviet—and other Allied—war crimes and atrocities. "Experience has shown that the best distraction is atrocity propaganda directed against the enemy. Unfortunately the public is no longer so susceptible as in the days of the 'Corpse Factory,' and the 'Mutilated Belgian Babies,' and the 'Crucified Canadians.'" The British government was aware already that the public refused to swallow the insane accusations of "homicidal gas chambers" made by Rabbi Stephen Wise and others, so those were not employed during the war. Besides, the Allies took regular photographs of the Auschwitz concentration camps and knew they were work camps tied to the production of synthetic gasoline and rubber at the I.G. Farben factory in Monowitz.

"Him," a statue by Maurizio Cattelan. The wax figure showed up at the oddest places. See item at right.

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Mapping the Heavens

Fifteen-year-old William Gadoury has shown up the archeological establishment in a high school science project, and the experts are unhappy, according to *National Geographic* magazine. The young man made a study of known locations of over 20 Mayan cities in Central America and realized their placement and number corresponded to stars in known Mayan constellations. Based on this, he posited the existence of an additional, till then undiscovered settlement, which he claimed to find subsequently on satellite imagery, exactly where he predicted. "Scholars" could not let the good deed go unpunished, however, and asserted it was just an "accident," based on modern Western ideas of maps, which supposedly did not exist among the ancients. To make this ridiculous claim, however, they had to ignore their own knowledge of cosmology among prehistoric peoples, who often reflected in their building projects the religious principle, "as above, so below." The intelligent response would be to mount an expedition to explore the area. Bravo to the boy-discoverer!

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A Statue of "Him"

Artist Maurizio Cattelan is no stranger to controversy. His wax effigy, entitled "The Ninth Hour," depicted a full-size Pope John Paul II being struck by a meteorite. Recently, a new work, "Him," raised the ire of the Ashkenazim, when it was displayed this year as part of an exhibition in the former Jewish ghetto in Warsaw, Poland. Passersby would see this new wax figure kneeling before a gate. From behind, it looked like a schoolboy in prayer, but in coming up for closer inspection, they would find it was an effigy of Adolf Hitler. The usual gang of Holo-hoaxsters foamed at the mouth and muttered about the "need to be sensitive." The wax statue sold at auction for $17.2 million.

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Wikipedia Wackos

The online encyclopedia, Wikipedia, is not known for its objectivity and is a perfect example of George Orwell's "Ministry of Truth" in *1984*, as ongoing editing by amateurs rewrites history, politics and other subjects on a regular basis. The Zio-leftist website is also bigoted about race relations and heterosexuality. It defines "Black pride" as "a movement encouraging people to take pride in being black," and "Asian pride" as "a positive stance to being Asian American," and even describes the perversion of "gay pride or LGBT pride" as "the positive stance against discrimination and violence toward lesbian, gay, bisexual and transgender . . . people." So what is "White pride"? It is "a slogan primarily used by white separatist, white nationalist, neo-nazi and white supremacist organizations to signal their racist viewpoints." Efforts by some to provide more objective definitions are removed, based on the *a priori* rejection of pro-White sources. Apparently, all and only Whites—especially those proud of White culture—are despicable, exploitative racists. Go figure.

WWII Atomic Debate

Axis Powers Were Nowhere Close to Developing A-Bombs

Some TBR authors believe Germany came close to building an atom bomb during World War II,[1] and that Germany provided the fissionable uranium-235 material used in the A-bomb that fell on Hiroshima.[2] Similarly, other authors claim Japan almost built an atomic bomb by the end of World War II.[3] This article, however, contends that neither Germany nor Japan came close to building an atomic bomb during the war.

By John Wear

METHODS OF BUILDING AN ATOM BOMB

The fissionable material required for an atomic bomb can come from only two sources: plutonium or uranium-235. Production of plutonium in quantities sufficient to build an atomic bomb requires the construction of a nuclear reactor. Since everyone agrees that Germany and Japan did not construct a functioning reactor during World War II, the only possible way Germany or Japan could have produced an atomic bomb is through the use of U-235.

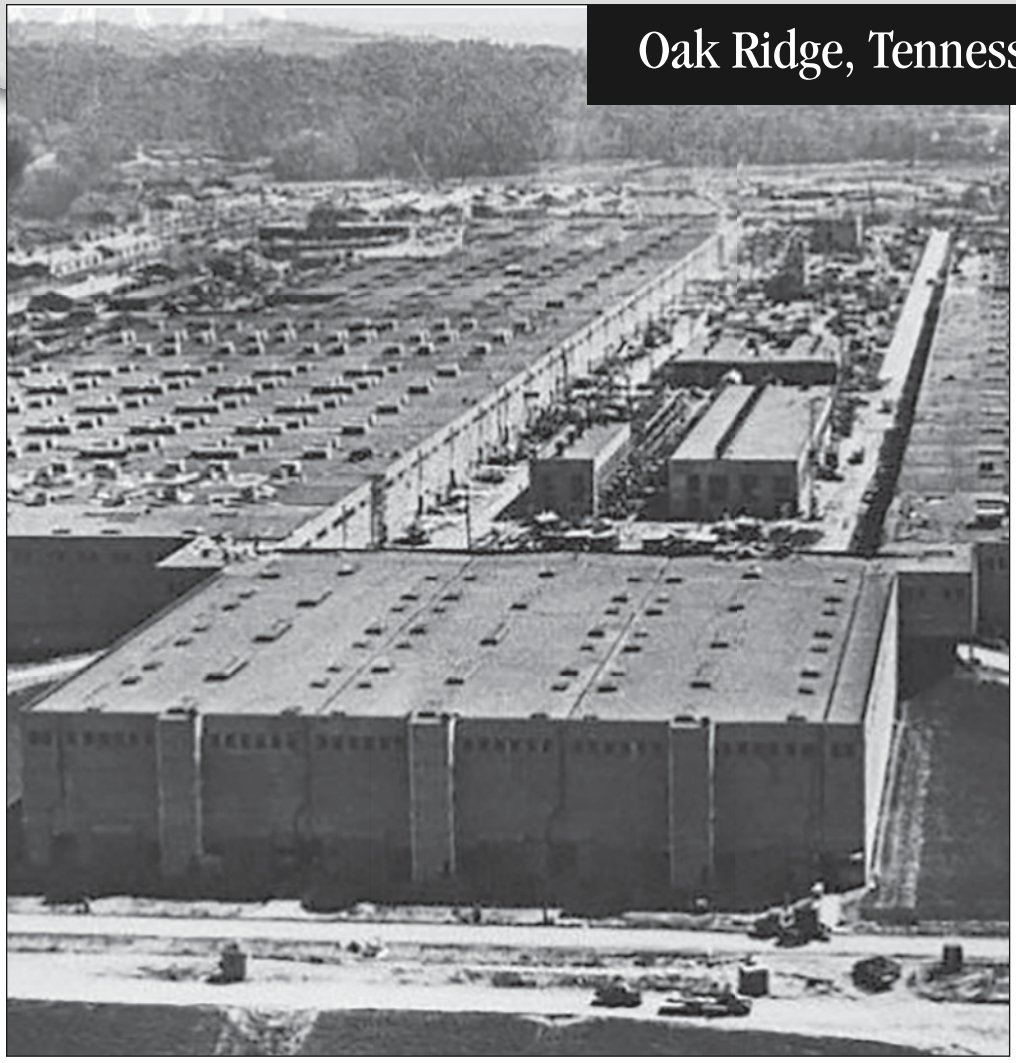
The separation of U-235 from uranium-238 proved to be an enormously complex and expensive undertaking because of the slight variation in weight of U-235 versus U-238. Niels Bohr, the great Danish physicist, stated in 1939 that the whole of the United States would have to be transformed into a factory in order to achieve the desired amount of fissionable enriched U-235.[4] Indeed, the American atomic bomb program, known as the Manhattan Project, was a gigantic industrial and engineering construction effort that used enormous resources not available to Germany or Japan during World War II.[5]

ANALYSIS OF U.S. U-235 PRODUCTION

Gen. Leslie R. Groves, the head of the Manhattan Project, purchased 59,000 acres of Appalachian land in Tennessee in September 1942 to construct the factories to produce U-235. To do so, the U.S. Army had to first improve communications and build a town. Contractors cut 55 miles of rail roadbed and 300 miles of paved roads and streets, while improving the important county roads to four-lane highways. The newly constructed town of Oak Ridge, initially planned for 13,000 workers, was fenced with barbed wire and controlled through seven guarded gates.[6] Groves also immediately purchased 1,250 tons of uranium sitting on Staten Island docks.[7]

When Groves first met with a group of scientists in October 1942, he told them that the atomic bomb project was of the utmost importance to the War Department. Groves told the scientists that time was more important than money. If there was a choice between two methods to generate U-235, then use them both. A wrong decision that brought some results was far better than no decision at all.[8]

The Manhattan Project was plagued by massive imponderables. Gen. Groves in October 1942 asked a group of physicists: With respect to the amount of fissionable material needed for each bomb, how accurate did the scientists think their estimate was? Groves wanted an answer correct within 25%, but got one which the physicists readily admitted might be off by a factor of 10. This was in fact an underestimate, since calculations regarding the



The Oak Ridge Facility

Shown is the Y-12 electromagnetic isotope separator at Oak Ridge, Tennessee, essential to the development of U.S. atom bombs. The facility included nine major process buildings and 200 other structures, covering nearly 80 acres of floor space alone. Also needed were over 2,000 train car loads of electrical equipment, over 1,000 loads of heavy equipment, nearly 5,400 loads of lumber, 1,400 loads of pipe, 1,200 loads of steel, 260 loads of valves, and 85,000 vacuum tubes—the entire national output for 1943. Also required were vast amounts of copper and/or silver, in desperately short supply during wartime; 14,700 tons of silver were used, worth at the time over $1 billion. Could Germany have built a similar facility and it not be bombed to ruins? This seems unlikely.

critical mass had so far varied by a factor of 100.[9]

Groves wrote in regard to this variance in the estimate of fissionable material needed for an atomic bomb:

> This meant, for example, that if they estimated that we would need 100 pounds of plutonium for a bomb, the correct amount could be anywhere from 10 to 1,000 pounds. Most important of all, it completely destroyed any thought of reasonable planning for the production plants for fissionable materials. My position could well be compared to that of a caterer who is told he must be prepared to serve anywhere between 10 and 1,000 guests. But after extensive discussion on this point, I concluded that it simply was not possible then to arrive at a more precise answer.[10]

The plants designed to separate the fissionable U-235 from U-238 were located at Oak Ridge. The construction of plants using an electromagnetic process and a gaseous diffusion process was authorized late in 1942, and a thermal diffusion process plant was also built in 1944. A full discussion of the Oak Ridge plants and the research and theory behind them is beyond the scope of this article. Suffice it to say, construction of these plants was enormously difficult and costly, with no guarantee of success for any of the processes.[11]

The Manhattan Project proved to be more difficult and expensive than anyone had foreseen. It is estimated that the Oak Ridge plants alone consumed approximately one-seventh of the electricity generated in the United States at the time.[12] The Manhattan Project faced major challenges in procuring such large amounts of electricity from a wartime economy that was only beginning to overcome chronic shortages.[13]

The Manhattan Project was also unique in its manpower requirements and problems. The Manhattan Project employed nearly 129,000 people in its various operations at its peak in June 1944. This figure included contractor employment of 84,500 construction workers and 40,500 operating employees. In addition, there were slightly fewer than 1,800 military personnel assigned to the project, and an equal number of civil service employees.[14] The cost of the Manhattan Project reached the then staggering sum of $2 billion by the end of World War II.[15]

As massive as they were, the installations at Oak Ridge and Hanford, Washington, were but a part of the full operation of the Manhattan Project. By 1945 there were factories, laboratories and mines in 39 states as well

as Canada and Africa supporting the operations at Oak Ridge and Hanford.[16] Such an enormous operation allowed the United States to successfully construct an atomic bomb by July 1945. While construction of the atom bomb could have easily taken longer, it is hard to imagine how this feat could have been accomplished any more quickly.[17]

ANALYSIS OF GERMAN A-BOMB EFFORTS

German physicists did an investigation as to the feasibility of developing an atomic bomb in Germany. They got far enough to realize that the separation of uranium isotopes would require an enormous industrial effort, and they concluded that such a major effort was not practicable in wartime Germany.[18]

On June 4, 1942, senior German physicists met with Albert Speer, the minister of armaments and war production, and other government and military officials. Werner Heisenberg spoke openly about the possibility of building an atomic bomb capable of destroying an entire city. Speer was impressed, but unable to act on Heisenberg's report. Adolf Hitler had recently proclaimed a policy to the effect that no new weapons project could be embarked upon unless results were guaranteed within six months. Since German scientists predicted that it would be several years before an atomic bomb could be built, Speer had to scale down the program.[19]

> Building an A-bomb was an industrial problem beyond Germany's wartime capabilities.

British historian Adam Tooze states in regard to the German atom bomb program:

> After months of organizational argument, in the summer of 1942 the physicists made a major presentation to an audience including Albert Speer. All present were impressed with the extraordinary potential of the scheme, but, when pressed, Werner Heisenberg and his colleagues confirmed [Gen.] Fromm's view that an atomic bomb was a long-term proposition. The project would come to fruition in two or three years' time at the earliest and would require a huge investment. Given Germany's situation in 1941, that made it an irrelevance. What the leadership of the Third Reich was looking for was a decisive success on the Eastern Front in the coming summer.[20]

After the war, 10 German physicists were interned in England for six months in a house named Farm Hall. Their conversations were secretly recorded by hidden microphones. Kurt Diebner explained why it was difficult to get approval for the atomic bomb program: "Because the official people were only interested in immediate results. They didn't want to work on a long-term policy, as America did."[21]

Max von Laue, a Nobel-laureate physicist interned in Farm Hall, wrote a letter to his son on August 7, 1945 explaining why Germany never built an atomic bomb:

> The main question naturally, is why we did not arrive at the bomb in Germany. There is this to say: 1) The German physicists would never have received the means which England and America made available to their scientists for this purpose. Neither the work force nor the money would have been obtainable in anything approaching such quantities. For this reason alone, no physicist seriously considered requesting such means. That the increasingly severe, continuous bombardment of all cities would have been a further obstacle is proved by Churchill's statement that the production of the atomic bomb was not located in England due to the danger of air raids. 2) Our entire uranium research was directed toward the creation of a uranium machine as a source of energy . . . because no one believed in the possibility of a bomb in the foreseeable future.[22]

Heisenberg, Germany's leading theoretical physicist, also stated that building an atom bomb was an industrial problem far beyond what was possible for Germany during World War II.[23] None of the other German physicists interned in Farm Hall ever mentioned anything about Germany almost building an atomic bomb during the war. Since the German physicists at Farm Hall did not know their conversations were being recorded, it is inconceivable that such discussions would not have occurred if Germany was close to building a nuclear bomb.[24]

The Alsos Mission was a team of U.S. military, scientific and intelligence personnel organized to discover German progress in building an atomic bomb. Samuel Goudsmit was the chief scientific advisor to the Alsos Mission. Goudsmit soon realized that the German atomic bomb project was a small, poorly funded, part-time research project not past square one.[25] Goudsmit commented: "Sometimes we wondered if our government had not spent more money on our intelligence mission than the Germans spent on their whole project."[26]

Matt Easley concludes:

> Simply put, Germany was incapable of developing an atomic bomb during World War II. They did not have the people. They did not have the cooperation among the people they did have. They did not have the money. They did not have the laboratory or factory space. Lastly, late in the war, they did not have the power to prevent the Allies from destroying what they did have. . . . The industrial and scientific capability of Germany was insufficient for the scope of this project.[27]

ANALYSIS OF JAPANESE BOMB EFFORTS

The United States always knew that Japan did not have the capability of building an atomic bomb during

the war. Gen. Leslie Groves wrote regarding the Japanese atomic bomb effort:

> We did not make any appreciable effort during the war to secure information on atomic developments in Japan. First, and most important, there was not even the remotest possibility that Japan had enough uranium or uranium ore to produce the necessary materials for a nuclear weapon. Also the industrial effort that would be required far exceeded what Japan was capable of. Then, too, discussions with our atomic physicists at Berkeley, who knew the leading Japanese atomic physicists personally, led us to the conclusion that their qualified people were altogether too few in number for them to produce an effective weapon in the foreseeable future.[28]

CONCLUSION

The United States was the only country in the world with the industrial and technical resources necessary to build an atomic bomb during WWII. There is no credible evidence that any other nation produced plutonium or U-235 in sufficient quantities during the war to build an atomic bomb. While it is possible that some nations, including Germany, might have built a type of "dirty bomb" that was capable of spreading radiation via a conventional explosive, for technical reasons these could not have involved either fission or fusion nuclear reactions.[29] ✦

> "The U.S. was the only country with the resources necessary to build an A-bomb.

ENDNOTES:

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JOHN WEAR was born July 11, 1953 in Houston, Texas. John graduated with a degree in accounting from Southern Methodist University in May 1974 and passed the CPA exam later that year. He graduated from University of Texas Law School in December 1977 and passed the Texas bar exam in February 1978. He has worked most of his career as a CPA. His longest and most recent employment was from 1994 to 2008 working for Lacerte Software, a tax software division of Intuit Corporation. Mr. Wear is also the author of the popular TBR book *Germany's War: Origins, Aftermath and Atrocities of WWII*. See page 48 for an ad for the book.

WWII German Scientists and Their Experiences With 'Denazification'

By John Wear

The end of World War II brought a crisis in Germany that is rarely mentioned in the history books. The Allied denazification program and extreme economic deprivations in Germany created bitter feelings among leading German scientists. Even vehemently anti-Nazi German scientists began to realize that the Allied occupation was more restrictive than anything they had experienced under Hitler. This article will focus primarily on the mental aftermath, after the war, of three of Germany's greatest scientists: Max von Laue, Otto Hahn, and Werner Heisenberg.

MAX VON LAUE

German Nobel-laureate physicist Max von Laue earned an international reputation for being an outspoken anti-Nazi. In a speech at an annual Physicists Conference on September 18, 1933, von Laue unmistakably implied a comparison of the Nazi government's attitude toward Einstein and relativity theory with the attitude of the inquisition toward Galileo. When Jewish chemist Fritz Haber died in January 1934, von Laue published a tribute to his former colleague in two widely read and prestigious scientific journals. Von Laue's speech and obituaries resulted in reprimands from the Prussian Ministry of Education.[1]

Other similar actions made von Laue a symbol for refusal to cooperate with the Nazis. Von Laue indicated after the war that he stayed in Germany for a number of reasons, one of which was not to take away positions abroad from exiled Jewish physicists.

However, his primary reason for staying in Germany was, "I wanted also to be there once the collapse of the Third Reich—which I always foresaw and hoped for—allowed the possibility of a cultural reconstruction upon the ruins this Reich created."[2]

Max von Laue and nine other German scientists were interned immediately after the war in England for six months in a house named Farm Hall. These German scientists returned after their internment to a devastated Germany. Everywhere, there were severe shortages of food, clothing and shelter. German children begged for food while their parents rummaged through garbage for whatever food they could find. Von Laue wrote to his son Theodore at Princeton in 1946: "[The Germans] are immeasurably depressed. The complete suffering of war makes itself felt only now."[3]

Max von Laue also soon became disillusioned with the Allied denazification program. Von Laue wrote his son: "More 'denazification' is going on here. My colleagues and I are now supposed to fill out our fourth questionnaire, a monster of 12 pages and with 133 questions! We declared we are refusing to fill it out. The thing is beginning to get humiliating."[4] Von Laue also angrily complained to his son that denazification as practiced by the Americans in particular made "every use of reason impossible."[5]

To add insult to injury, Niels Bohr, the great Danish physicist, wrote to Otto Hahn in 1946 suggesting that German scientists should publicly apologize for the treatment of scientists in countries occupied by Nazi Germany. Max von Laue responded by writing:

Disgruntled German Scientists

The military effort against Germany had been portrayed as a struggle against the "evils" of National Socialism. German scientists like (left to right above) Max von Laue, Otto Hahn and Werner Heisenberg were outraged after the war that the Western Allies—especially the Americans—wanted to subject them to a tedious brainwashing called denazification. Many of them had been strongly anti-Hitler all along. Yet they were expected to fill out form after form, answering a multitude of questions on multiple occasions, and to apologize for the way non-German scientists were supposedly mistreated in occupied territories—something they had absolutely no control over.

> I hardly believe that the Germans coming into consideration would find themselves ready to do so. In any event, I am against it. Such self-evidences are not said so specifically, least of all in formal declaration. If our colleagues abroad would like to hear such declarations documenting a distancing from the spirit of the Third Reich, they only need to take a look at the speeches that the presidents at German universities delivered at the inauguration of the new semester.[6]

Von Laue also defended the motives of German scientists who had worked on the German atomic bomb program during the war. In a review of Samuel Goudsmit's book *Alsos*, American physicist Philip Morrison stated that the Germans "worked for the cause of Himmler and Auschwitz, for the burners of books and the takers of hostages. The community of science will be long delayed in welcoming the armorers of the Nazis, even if their work was not successful."

Von Laue wrote in reply that it was a "monstrous suggestion" that German scientists as a group wholeheartedly supported all policies of the Reich. Von Laue also said he doubted whether Goudsmit could ever write objectively about the German atomic bomb program.[7]

OTTO HAHN

German chemist Otto Hahn was also strongly anti-Nazi. Hahn was interned in England after the war in Farm Hall for six months.. On November 16, 1945, the Swedish Royal Academy announced that the Nobel Prize in Chemistry for 1944 would be given to Otto Hahn for his discovery of fission.[8]

On November 10, 1946, shortly before Hahn's departure for Sweden to receive his Nobel Prize, Hahn stated to a Swiss visitor:

> You see, I had hoped for years for the time when we would be rid of the heavy mental burden of National Socialism, and how much I looked forward to being able to work freely and without hindrance. But now I am sitting here, a head without a body; I am not allowed to return to my institute because it lies in the French zone, and I have little idea about the other institutes, and here come new people every day wanting a job or a political exonerating certificate or whatever else. I simply cannot help these people. Formerly, I really used to be a cheerful person and was actually never pessimistic, but if people just come with demands and one can hardly move for all the restrictions, I simply cannot go on.
>
> And imagine, ludicrous though it may sound, at the moment I don't even have a sound pair of shoes to put on. So, what use is it to me if the Nobel Prize is waiting for me in Sweden, which I am not allowed to pick up because I don't get a travel permit and meanwhile, I submit one application after the next for months on end in vain for a pair of shoe soles. If they would at least send me a pair of shoe soles against the Nobel Prize account, then I wouldn't have to walk around with wet feet all the time.[9]

Hahn was initially favorably disposed to the denazification process. However, by 1947 he had completely changed his mind. Hahn stated that German scientists "profoundly regret how the 'denazification' is flipping into its obverse through the many measures, pushing true peace further and further away." Hahn also criticized the blatant lack of equal treatment resulting from regional variations and the many alterations to the guidelines of the denazification process.[10]

Hahn also wrote bitterly about the export of German scientists to foreign countries:

> Most of the older professors leave Germany very unwillingly, because they feel that their place is here. Necessity compels them, because their livelihoods and working opportunities in their country are taken away from them or else they are left in a constant state of fear of such an occurrence. All this, after our having experienced well enough what it means to replace competence with "politically irreproachable" dilettantes. But more depresses these men: the awareness that it is evidently not a matter of an honorable appointment to an independent research institution or university of some rank but (at least according to the American press) forms a part of the "reparations." Centuries ago, princes sent their countrymen away as plantation workers or soldiers. Today, scientists are exported.[11]

Bitterness is a word that appears frequently in the writings of German scientists after the war. Hahn wrote in 1949: "It is certainly understandable that the factory dismantlings still taking place four years after the capitulation are being greeted with bitterness, particularly among the academic youth."[12]

WERNER HEISENBERG

Werner Heisenberg was one of the world's leading physicists before World War II. Heisenberg was awarded the Nobel Prize in physics for 1932, and he received numerous job offers from American universities in the summer of 1939. Despite his aversion to National Socialism and Adolf Hitler, Heisenberg decided to stay in Germany to help train Germany's young physicists.[13]

Heisenberg had exuded an air of delighted confidence and appetite for intellectual combat before World War II. Arnold Sommerfeld, his professor at Munich, called him healthy, eager, full of hope, uncomplicated. Wolfgang Pauli before the war called Heisenberg a Boy Scout. Heisenberg was completely changed after the war. Victor Weisskopf wrote in his memoirs, "I saw Heisenberg after the war and he was completely changed from the man I had known. . . . He visibly carried a load."[14] Several of Heisenberg's colleagues after the war also observed that he seemed to suffer from a perpetual depression.[15]

Heisenberg suffered from his failure to explain his involvement in Germany's atomic bomb program to his former friends. When Heisenberg met with Niels Bohr in August 1947, the two could not agree on even basic points of their last discussion in September 1941. Heisenberg had hoped in 1941 that he could obtain Bohr's help in reaching an agreement among physicists not to build an atomic bomb during the war. Bohr had not wanted to pursue Heisenberg's suggestion, and apparently did not trust Heisenberg's motives. Germany had driven some of its leading scientists into exile before the war, and it seemed to Bohr that Heisenberg was seeking to negate this Allied

GERMANY'S WAR

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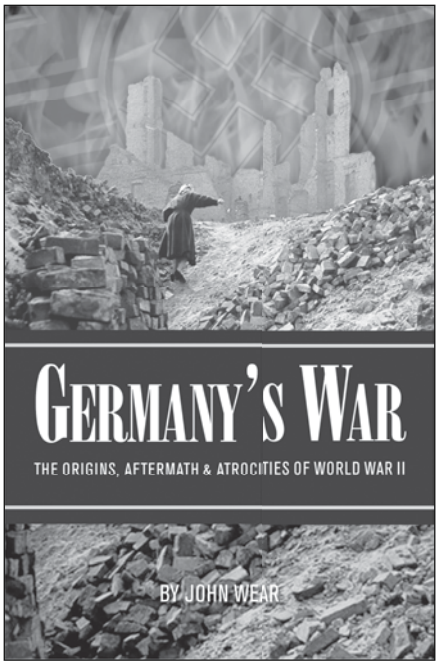
Germany's War documents that the Allied leaders of the USSR, Great Britain and the U.S.A. were primarily responsible for starting and prolonging WWII—costing millions of lives. Far from being the conqueror of Europe, Hitler saved it from Stalin. The leaders of Britain and the U.S. also adopted policies designed to force war with Germany. Britain's unconditional guarantee to Poland led to horrific acts of violence against Poland's ethnic Germans and, thus, Germany was forced to invade Poland to end these atrocities. FDR's numerous provocations, including a shoot-on-sight policy against German shipping and leaked plans of a U.S. invasion of Germany, forced Germany to declare war on the United States, despite Hitler's desire for peace. This book also reports the Allied mass murder of the German people after the end of WWII, during which the Allies—led by Eisenhower—murdered 1.5 million German POWs through intentional starvation and exposure. Probably 2.1 million ethnic Germans also died in the Allies' "orderly and humane" relocation. Much more! Softcover, 514 pages, *$25* plus $5 S&H inside U.S. from TBR, 16000 Trade Zone Avenue, Unit 406, Upper Marlboro, MD 20774. Call TBR toll free at 1-877-773-9077 to charge. Order online at www.BarnesReview.com. Email sales@barnesreview.org for foreign S&H.



Denazification

After World War II the winners did not intend to let the German people determine their own future as the Italians after Mussolini were allowed to do. At Potsdam it was agreed among the Allies that German re-education must be "controlled" to completely eliminate Nazi and militaristic tendencies. As part of this process, public places were to be renamed. Here, in an example of extreme chutzpah, a U.S. GI gleefully completes the renaming of Adolf Hitler Street as [Franklin] Roosevelt Blvd. (For a good primer on the subject of the "re-education" of the German people, we recommend Udo Walendy's *Brainwashing of the German Nation* (softcover, 64 pages, $9) published by TBR.)

advantage in the development of atomic bombs.

Although they had been the closest of friends, Bohr and Heisenberg were unable to communicate either in September 1941 or in August 1947. After a while the two great physicists felt it would be better to stop disturbing the spirits of the past. Their close friendship had been shattered.[16]

An important point to make concerning Heisenberg's meeting with Bohr in September 1941 is that Heisenberg had no official authority to tell Bohr anything about the German atomic bomb project. Heisenberg had committed an act of treason by attempting to obtain an international agreement among physicists not to build an atomic bomb during the war.[17] Heisenberg had courageously risked his life in their meeting.

Heisenberg did not fare any better with his former friend Samuel Goudsmit. Goudsmit had written a book entitled *Alsos* that was highly critical of the German atomic bomb program. Heisenberg patiently tried to explain the factual misstatements in *Alsos*. Goudsmit grudgingly conceded some mistakes he had made in his book, but was infuriated by Heisenberg's claim of "a sense of decency" and his insistence that a "moral decision" was involved in the question of whether German scientists would build a bomb for Germany.[18]

The remarkable thing about *Alsos* is that Goudsmit claimed to see documentation that his parents had died in a fictitious gas chamber. Goudsmit fancifully muses:

> The world has always admired the Germans for their orderliness. They are so systematic; they have such a sense of correctness. That is why they kept such precise records of their evil deeds, which we later found in their proper files in Germany. And that is why I know the date my father and my blind mother were put to death in the gas chamber. It was my father's 70th birthday.[19]

Since Goudsmit spoke fluent German and no documentation concerning Nazi gas chambers has ever been found, Goudsmit is certainly lying about seeing records that his parents were put to death in a Nazi gas chamber. Yet Goudsmit hypocritically questioned the morality of the German scientists who worked on the atomic bomb. In his last letter to Heisenberg, in June 1949, Goudsmit wrote he was ending their discussions because, "I am

afraid that we might lose our tempers."[20]

The unresolved subject of the German atomic bomb program continued to remain touchy. In the fall of 1949 Heisenberg made his first trip to the United States in over 10 years. Victor Weisskopf, who was then a physicist at MIT, held a reception for Heisenberg in Weisskopf's home. Approximately half of the guests Weisskopf had invited failed to appear at the reception. They all gave Weisskopf similar explanations for staying away; they didn't want to shake the hand of a man who had tried to build an atomic bomb for Hitler.[21]

The cold reception continued for years. In the early 1950s, Heisenberg's wife Elisabeth sat next to James Franck at a physics conference on Lake Como in Italy. Elisabeth told Franck that she and Werner felt terribly isolated; people treated them coldly and blamed them for things they hadn't done. Franck unsympathetically replied: "This is the way we Jews were always treated—now the Germans must live with it."[22]

Even Heisenberg's appetite for competition became weakened by years of postwar humiliation. In a film made in 1965, for example, Heisenberg conceded a discussion point to Paul Dirac that 30 years before he would have vehemently contested.[23]

"They didn't want to shake the hand of a man who had tried to build an atomic bomb for Hitler.

CONCLUSION

German scientists were not allowed freedom of speech after the end of World War II. The physicists released from Farm Hall were told what they were allowed to say in public and initially were allowed only to reside within the British zone. One scientist wrote to Walther Gerlach: "People are all so timid, perhaps justifiably so, for one can't speak one's mind as freely now anymore as during the Third Reich."[24]

German scientists were also filled with bitterness and cynicism after the war. The Allied denazification program was especially unpopular. One German wrote in his diary: "These mindless dismissals of all former Nazis could drive one to desperation. The method only shows that the Americans are no smarter than their predecessors. What did a reasonable man say to me yesterday? From a mild dictatorship with its faults we have now arrived at a severe dictatorship."[25]

Ultimately, even the most anti-Nazi German scientists regarded the Allied postwar occupation of Germany as a substitution of one hated system of restrictions with another.[26] But the Allied denazification program, the forced transfer of German scientists to other nations, the restrictions on free speech, the starvation of postwar Germany, the killing of a million German POWs, mass relocations of ethnic Germans and more showed those critics of Hitler they might have been wrong about him after all. ✦

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John Wear was born July 11, 1953 in Houston, Texas. John graduated with a degree in accounting from Southern Methodist University in May 1974 and passed the CPA exam later that year. He graduated from University of Texas Law School in December 1977 and passed the Texas bar exam in February 1978. He has worked most of his career as a CPA. His longest and most recent employment was from 1994 to 2008 working for Lacerte Software, a tax software division of Intuit Corporation. Mr. Wear is also the author of the popular TBR book *Germany's War: Origins, Aftermath and Atrocities of WWII*. See page 48 for an ad for the book.

Revisionist Books from TBR on World War II

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One of the most awe-inspiring personalities of WWII, Otto Skorzeny conducted exploits that made him a legend in his own time. His rescue of Mussolini using gliders and the ensuing escape is more exciting than any novel. The operation to kidnap Hungary's Admiral Horthy will be told for centuries. This is the most detailed work on Skorzeny, who was an amazing person. Deluxe binding, hardback, 528 pages, 248 illustrations and photos (many Skorzeny's), the highest quality gloss paper, extensive footnotes and index, #429, *$49*.

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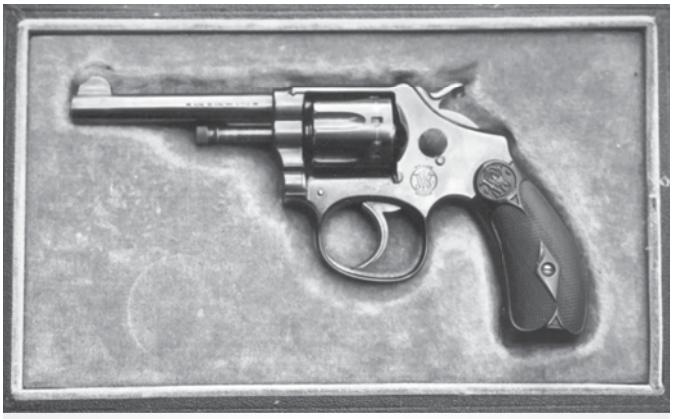
GUN OF DESTINY

DID THIS LITTLE REVOLVER CHANGE HISTORY?

DOWN THROUGH HISTORY, A NUMBER OF WEAPONS has achieved notoriety, such as Jim Bowie's favorite hunting knife or the derringer that was used by John Wilkes Booth to shoot Abraham Lincoln. The following article discusses Adolf Hitler's Smith & Wesson seven-shot Ladysmith revolver—a weapon author and historian Robert A. Johnston considers one of the most important of the 20th century.



Here is shown the personal revolver of Adolf Hitler. It played a key role in some Earth-shattering events. It does bear a rather low serial number—709. The saga relates that there is a distinct possibility that Hitler confiscated revolver No. 709 from one of a group of French poilus (soldiers) he captured singlehandedly. He won the Iron cross for this daring deed. Angele Maria Raubal, called Geli, Hitler's beloved step-niece, used it to kill herself. Hitler carried that gun with him at all times up until he ascended to full state power on January 30, 1933. It then was kept in a room dedicated to the memory of Geli. To any serious collector. the revolver would certainly be worth a great deal.

By Hans Gibbling

In his book, *Gun of Destiny*, Robert A. Johnston presents to the world a petite revolver that now bears the moniker "Gun of Destiny." This fascinating saga brings to light how a little Smith & Wesson (S&W) revolver, in the author's opinion, "changed world history." This dainty weapon was made for use by women; because of that distinction, it was named "Ladysmith." It is the first model, seven-shot, M-frame, .22-long caliber that was produced from 1902 to 1921.

This blued-finished one is numbered "709" and according to S&W historian, Roy Jenks, it was shipped directly from the S&W factory to the firearms dealer Andre Schaub & Piaso of Paris, France on March 23, 1903. Eleven years later, in a Bavarian infantry regiment, a certain corporal named Adolf Hitler was designated a runner (message carrier) and won the Iron Cross First Class by using a clever ruse to capture singlehandedly a group of French soldiers huddled in a shell hole. Cunningly, Hitler had crawled to the lip of their impromptu shelter and shouted out to these soldiers that they were surrounded and had better surrender. Effectively duped by this bold ruse the poilus came along into captivity without a fight.

Evidently, Hitler had a great fascination with the exciting tales of the American West and especially the sagas spun by the German author, Karl May. The feat that won him the Iron Cross was ostensibly an American Indian trick

Hitler's Quarters Raided

that the WWI corporal learned from May's Apache warrior, Winnetou. (Ironically, it was a Jewish officer, First Lt. Hugo Gutmann, who recommended and forwarded Hitler's name for the Iron Cross.)

The book is not by any means limited to the fascinating story of the revolver. It's filled with previously unrevealed and illuminating facts about the world's most-hated and vilified leader at the time, while, conversely, the most adored man of the last century and his irrefutable connection to this seemingly insignificant revolver; the one that will now take its place at the fore-

There is considerable provenance proving this revolver is the pistol PFC Andrew Sivi removed from a desk drawer in Hitler's apartment. Hitler may have planned to ultimately put it in a great museum, to be dedicated to the early days of the National Socialist Party—along with the stuffed toy dog that was also associated with his step-niece Geli Raubal. Her tragic death nearly crushed Hitler but proved to be the crucible from which he emerged stronger than ever.

front as one of the most-famous weapons of the 20th century. Thus, the author deviates from the main theme of his book so that the reader might become aware of many other revelations that he feels bring light to a formerly dark closet. He explores and reveals much of Hitler's inner thoughts and his practically messianic popularity with his German people—and almost all anti-communist factions within other nations, as well.

In the early 1920s, Hitler was what could be termed a typical rabble-rouser, but because of the terrible loss of his one true love, his dear Angela "Geli" Raubal, he somehow transformed into a potent and highly disciplined orator. Poor Geli truly loved the man whom she referred to as "Wolf" or Uncle Addi. This romantic yet tragic relationship is impeccably detailed by the author.

Hitler's political ambitions took precedence over his amorous affections and took up much of his time. Because of this, his relationship with Geli was destined to be an unrequited love affair. It's certain that he loved her dearly, but he was also immensely jealous when she paid attention to other men.

The story continues with the suicide of this young maiden and the terrible depression Hitler went through, which he never got over. The weapon she used at the terrible incident was the S&W Ladysmith revolver that is the basis of this narrative.

The tragic death of Geli practically ended his political ambitions. However, he kept sight of his goals in spite of this. Hitler faced many other seemingly insurmountable adversities, but maintained control of his projected destiny.

Hitler's best boyhood friend, August Kubizek, wrote a book recounting their times together entitled *The Young Hitler: The Story of our Friendship*,[1] in which he describes a particular episode in their time together. After attending a performance of a Richard Wagner opera, the lads climbed to the top of a mountain on the outskirts of Linz, Austria. In the words of Kubizek: "Adolf seemed propelled by a strangely invisible force." Kubizek testifies that here was a man he no longer knew as his friend's thoughts burst forward into grandiose and inspiring words; speaking of his own destiny and that of his people. It was as if he had a vision that someday the German people would depend on him to lead them out of servitude and to the heights of freedom.

In the first fascinating chapters of *Gun of Destiny*, Hitler's career is closely observed and evaluated. There is an interesting portrayal of his childhood and his tender love for his mother about whom he wrote an extremely sentimental poem. He was a very compassionate youth, but also a tough "little soldier" continually playing at games of war and leading his classmates as their natural leader. This section also tracks his passionate interest in history. The great military history of the Germanic peoples especially enraptured him. Heroism, military prowess and love of weapons and martial music were in his daily thought process. He was captivated by culture and loved the arts. He studied the pagan Germanic myths although he never really left the Catholic Church.

He received the sacrament of confirmation in the Linz cathedral. However, he felt rather bored with what he termed "churchology." Nevertheless, Hitler attended a monastery where he observed within the courtyard a well with a massive stone archway over it. On it was an image carved in stone with the date "1860" and below that was a swastika.

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This symbol that the young Hitler saw in that stone edifice made a lasting impression on him and he obviously held that thought because it was he himself who later designed the flag of the NSDAP. Was it a figment of destiny that manifested itself when the idealistic young man first gazed upon that swastika in stone?

The author also discusses the death of Hitler's parents and analyzes how unbelievably grief stricken he was at the loss of his mother. Some years later, he penned a beautiful poem as a Mother's Day tribute undoubtedly having his own mother in mind as he wrote the poem.

In 1938, Hitler visited his parent's gravesite that he considered hallowed ground. These images were circulated in thousands of newspapers and journals.

Today, however, we are in the age of political correctness. The author had in the past twice visited the little cemetery where Hitler's parents were laid to rest and he was impressed by the beautiful grounds and peaceful dignified surroundings that attended this typical little Austrian place of remembrance. Today, however, political pressure has forced the local parish priest to order the dismantlement and destruction of this beautiful gravestone and the flattening of the entire gravesite.

Adolf Hitler's emergence into the world of politics is also discussed. Johnston describes how fervently Hitler worked to make a political life for himself. The author covers the most engaging, interesting and thought-provoking anecdotes of this fateful journey of destiny, which evidently was formulated when Hitler was recuperating from a poison gas attack sustained during World War I. The fierce and bloody conflicts that were consistent between factions of the communist hooligans and Hitler's protection squad, the SA (Brownshirt Storm Troops) and the elite SS. This was the time when Hitler held on tightly to that little Smith & Wesson No. 709. It was always nestled deep in his overcoat pocket. At this point, it was obvious that Hitler's life was in danger and the Bavarian government begrudgingly granted him a pistol permit. Only then did his little 709 became legal. The fantastic Nuremberg Party rallies are auspiciously covered as the wonderful and magnificent events that they surely were.

A CHARMED LIFE

The fact is that Adolf Hitler survived literally dozens of attempts on his life—without even counting his several near misses in combat in WWI. The author chronicles the well-laid assassination attempts that in the end failed, not because they were carelessly planned (they were scrupulously planned), but because Hitler seemingly had an angel on his shoulder. He definitely had a sixth sense about danger and exactly when and how to avoid it and/or survive it. TBR readers know well of the infamous July 1944 Valkyrie plot, but some of the previous plots are not so well reported. The ones recorded in this book make for fascinating reading.

The beautiful young Angele Raubal, frequently seen with Hitler in his early years, was the daughter of Adolf's half-sister Angela and her husband Leo Raubal. She was born in Linz, Austria on June 4, 1908. She had great natural charm. Hitler told Otto Wagener: "a girl like the little [Henriette] Hoffmann or Geli—with them I become cheerful and bright, and if I listen for an hour to their perhaps silly chatter—or I have only to sit next to them—then I am free of all weariness and listlessness. I can go back to work refreshed." Below, Hitler looks on as Geli appears to be opening a gift.

THE GUN EMERGES AGAIN

One of the outright compelling chapters is the one on the "Beer Hall Putsch" in Munich in November of 1923, when Hitler and his loyal followers forcefully interrupted a speech where Bavarian state commissioner Gustav von Kahr was addressing a crowd at the beer hall *Bürgerbräukeller* when, as to plan, Hermann Goering and 25 of his well-armed Stormtroopers and other followers literally burst onto the scene. It was at this point that Hitler hurried toward the speaker's platform followed by Nazi leaders and SA men. Hitler climbed on a chair and fired a round into the ceiling. It was often maintained that he did this to terrify the crowd into submission, but he earnestly believed it was to wake them up. While brandishing the petite revolver No. 709 Hitler proclaimed, "The National Revolution has broken out! The *Reichswehr* is with us!" He then turned the S&W revolver on the leading politicians to include Gustav von Kahr and Gen. von Lossow, and also the head of the Bavarian state police. While waving the revolver around he proclaimed: "Fight this battle with me or die with me. If things go wrong there are four bullets left in this revolver; one each for my three collaborators should they desert me."

Then, as if under a spell with eyes now glossy and dilated, he pointed the gun to his head and softly uttered: "The last one is for me. If I am not triumphant, tomorrow I shall be a dead man." (Note: the Ladysmith revolver is a seven-shot revolver.)

Why Hitler thought he had only four bullets left after firing at the ceiling is an extremely interesting story all by itself.

> "Was Hitler's little Smith & Wesson one of the most important firearms in history? The author believes so.

Did Hitler consider his little 709 his Shatterhand "Gun of Destiny"? Now that Hitler pulled off the bluff of the century, the plot thickens, and tragedy waited at the Hall of the Marshals. Nevertheless, while the march progressed, Hitler related with steadfast conviction that one way or another this would be the end or the beginning: "We set out singing." As the march progressed, the author describes fascinating historically important events that happened along the way. When these patriots approached the Feldherrenhalle, the state police barred the way. Shots were fired and 14 of Hitler's followers lay dead plus three police officers.

Here is described the legend of the *Blutfahne* (blood flag) and the men who carried it and those whose precious blood stained it. The book also goes into detail about these martyrs. To escape, Hitler fled to the villa of Ernst "Putzi" Hanfstaengl, who was at the time a good friend. Hanfstaengl was half American and his wife Helene was an American from Long Island, and she, much more than her husband, admired Hitler and the National Socialist movement.

Hitler believed that his life had reached the point of no return, but when he said he would commit suicide, Helene seized his hand that now held little No. 709 to his temple. She effectively stopped him with a pronouncement that reminded him of his duty to all the people who shared his ideals. Then she ran immediately and hid the S&W in a barrel of flour.

Of course, the subsequent trial of Hitler actually solidified his popularity with the general German public. He could never have gotten greater recognition for his cause by any other means. After his conviction, he wrote—with the help of Rudolf Hess—his famous book *Mein Kampf* [available from TBR Book Club—Ed.].

The book goes on with other wonderful information chronicling the role of other women in Hitler's life to include Eva Braun.

The chapter about Unity Valkyrie Mitford is particularly intriguing. Although British, Ms. Mitford was more National Socialist in her outlook than most of the Nazis. She, like so many other women, was entirely enthralled with Hitler and practically worshipped him. Like many other women, she attempted suicide when she saw the total demise of the Hitlerian dream and Germany's destruction.

"Adolf Hitler, No. 709 and the American West" is one of the most intriguing parts of all the great vignettes within the book *Gun of Destiny*. It not only rationalizes the play-by-play details of the connection of the revolver, but goes in depth about Hitler's deep fixation with Karl May's stories of the American "Wild West" and the immeasurable impressions they made on him throughout his life.

Of course, the book would not be complete without a section comprising quotes from world leaders and people who recognized a certain manifest greatness in Germany's leader. Foremost among these notables was the young John F. Kennedy, who had praiseworthy words in his diary concerning Hitler, whom he obviously respected and even admired. Astounding so is the fact that famed Jewish-American writer Gertrude Stein spearheaded a campaign in 1938 urging the Nobel Committee to award its peace prize to Adolf Hitler. Her statements surrounding this are remarkable.

David Lloyd George, former English prime minister, had extraordinarily high praise for Germany's leader in the 1930s. His description is difficult to reconcile with the image that most Americans are accustomed to.

Even Prime Minister Winston Churchill was at a point quite praiseful of Hitler. Many more famous persons add their markedly positive comments about this phenomenal man in the book.

THE GUN FALLS INTO AMERICAN HANDS

Soon, the Americans arrived in Munich, and the author details exactly how No. 709 fell into the hands of American PFC Andrew Sivi from Jamestown, New York. This segment also goes into the other treasures of the Hitler apartments at No. 16 Prinzregentenstrasse, and Hitler's housekeeper Frau Winter and her acutely important role in all of the narrative. We are introduced to other personages important to the whole picture. This extends to the meeting between the author and Mr. Sivi in 1967, and again in 1990. Sivi reminisces about his temporary residence and sojourn in Hitler's apartment in 1945. Sivi said that this was the greatest time of his life.

So, again the enchantment and charisma of Adolf Hitler touches another life. There are news articles referencing the fact that U.S. Army officials had evaluated this revolver at a stupendous value after the war. The articles also mention that the gun was displayed over a great part of New York counties and cities such as Buffalo and Niagara Falls. Then the author describes how he finally procured the weapon.

The book also examines the "Nuremberg Trials," where Hitler and the Nazis are continually accused of war crimes. Of course, the Allies engaged in the trials with complete disregard of sound legal precedent and the highly incongruous usage of ex-post-facto charges that if they were not so abominable they could be considered humorous. In fact it was a murderous orgy of epic proportions where practically every motion of the defense councils was denied.

The author describes in detail some of the myriad Allied atrocities visited on Germany and Europe. This was cold-blooded murder from sky and land. The description of the destruction of the medieval city of Dresden is so shocking as to sicken one regardless of his historical views or political leanings. The author interjects his hope that Churchill's hired thug, Bomber Harris, is still walking the "hot coals."

Some important information for collectors is included as well. Few if any of the so-called Hitler guns ever offered for sale have had the unquestionable provenance of this little 709. In one instance of outright fraud, the head of the Jewish Defense League in Australia was charged with 139 counts of fraud for forging documents supporting two fake, historically important Hitler guns: the Hitler suicide gun and, of all things, the Geli Raubal suicide gun. He was asking $2.5 million each for these weapons. They were fake.

Also included is a conversation between Otto Skorzeny and Hitler that took place in the autumn of 1944. The subject was the atomic bomb. Hitler disclosed to Skorzeny that Germany was very close to the final development of the bomb, but he never supported it or encouraged it because he did not want to take the responsibility for mankind being destroyed by such "*Teufelswerk*"

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The Young Hitler I Knew

What's so special about this new edition of August Kubizek's book? This is the first edition to be published in English since 1955 and it corrects many silly changes made to earlier editions of the book for reasons of political correctness. It also includes important sections which were excised from the original English translation. Kubizek met Adolf Hitler in 1904 while they were both competing for standing room at the opera. Their mutual passion for music created a strong bond, and over the next four years they became close friends. Kubizek describes a reticent young man, painfully shy, yet capable of bursting into hysterical fits of anger if anyone disagreed with him. The two boys would often talk for hours on end; Hitler found Kubizek to be a very good listener, a worthy confidant.

In 1908 Kubizek moved to Vienna and shared a room with Hitler at 29 Stumpergasse. During this time, Hitler tried to get into art school, but he was unsuccessful. With his money fast running out, he found himself sinking to the lower depths of the city: an unkind world of isolation and "constant unappeasable hunger." Hitler moved out of the flat in November, without leaving a forwarding address; Kubizek did not meet his friend again until 1938. *The Young Hitler I Knew* tells the story of an extraordinary friendship, and gives fascinating insight into Hitler's character during these formative years. A must for Revisionists. Introduction by John Kershaw.

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(devil's work). [See related story on page 42.—Ed.]

Sort of related to those interesting revelations, the next chapter simply forwards the now-recognized clear truism that "Hitler Wanted Peace." Here is the true story of the *real* reason that Rudolf Hess flew to Scotland, who sent him and why. Upon arrival Hess said: "I am Rudolf Hess, I have come here to save humanity!" This section of the book is replete with many short quips from those personalities that meet the author's conceptions of the good guys and the bad guys.

The author also discusses the controversy over the question of Hitler's death or his possible escape from the Berlin bunker in 1945. Here you will also see the real Third Reich and why Franklin Roosevelt and Winston Churchill needed to destroy it, and how the United States was maneuvered into a totally unnecessary war that cost over 50 million lives.

Saint Augustine once wrote: "The truth is like a lion, you don't have to defend it; let it loose; and it will defend itself." Included at this point is Irish writer Michael Walsh's weighty perspective on WWII. There are meaningful quotes from genius writer George Orwell as well.

And finally, in the great epilogue of Johnston's book, he exposes the objective reader to a fascinating world with conflicting hypotheses and conjectures. It's possible that some of the curiosity that originally captivated the author will have rubbed off on the reader as he or she delves into this unmatched, hitherto-denied historian's insight into the life of a man whose people considered him to be nothing short of their savior.

All in all, *Gun of Destiny* is a unique and important book that we highly recommend. ✦

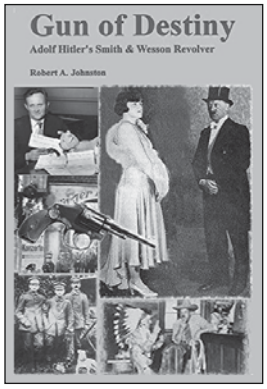
Hans Gibbling is the pseudonym of a European writer who is rightfully concerned for his safety should he use his real name on a review of a book that does not vilify Hitler. *Gun of Destiny* (hardback, 444 pages, illustrated, $35 plus $3 S&H in the U.S./$7 in the U.S. for priority mail) can be ordered from Irminsul Press, P.O.Box 68, Lakemont, GA 30552. Send check, money order or credit card info. You may also order by calling 706-782-1668 or searching for the book on www.Amazon.com.

Gun of Destiny

Adolf Hitler's Smith & Wesson Revolver and how it changed history

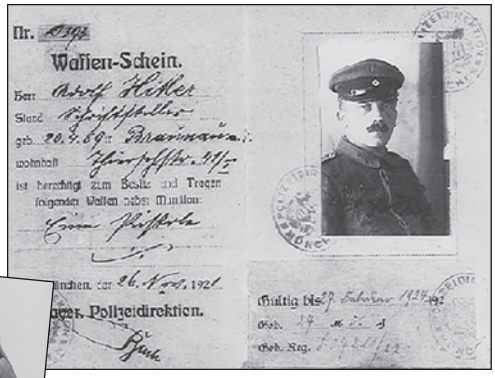
In *Gun of Destiny*, author Robert A. Johnston reveals a fantastically romantic—yet tragic—episode in Adolf Hitler's life, and he firmly believes this changed to a great extent the history of the world. The book begins with the story of a fledgling and aspiring politician who later became a firebrand driven by a populist agenda buttressed by his commanding presence.

From a 1920s rabble-rouser, Adolf Hitler transformed into a potent and disciplined orator. In spite of the terrible tragedy that befell his one and only true love—a woman who fell into an unrequited love affair with her step-Uncle "Adi"—he kept sight of his goals despite seemingly insurmountable adversity. The author tries to explain a few of the inner thoughts of this vastly incommensurable man and his nearly messianic popularity with the German people.



With many great images and engaging text, Mr. Johnston has presented a picture of Adolf Hitler that the greater percentage of readers may not instantly recognize. This book will expose the objective reader to a fascinating world with conflicting hypotheses and conjectures; he reveals Hitler's mannerisms, his daring, and his charm. Consequently, the reader should be prepared for an interesting and prodigiously revealing divulgence that is both controversial and engaging, not to mention, fascinating! The book provides the reader with an unmatched, hitherto-denied Revisionist historian's insight into the life of the world's most demonized man of the last century, and his irrefutable connection to a seemingly insignificant revolver that will now finally find its place among the most famous weapons of the 20th century. . . .

Adolf Hitler's pistol permit, Nov. 26, 1921.



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'Gas Me If You Can'

An Annotated and Updated Interview With Belgian Revisionist Siegfried Verbeke

Translated and Updated by Ronald L. Ray
With New Commentary from Siegfried Verbeke

On January 9, 2016, the Belgian Flemish newspaper *De Morgen* published what can only be considered a remarkable interview for an establishment newspaper: a long conversation with Belgium's most outspoken Revisionist, Siegfried Verbeke, who forthrightly declared his views on the alleged World War II "holocaust" of Jews and the use of "gas chambers" to carry out that fictitious event.

This, of course, led to shrill screams of outrage from those who collect massive monetary profits by promotion of "the Holocaust®." Although the newspaper and interviewer clearly were opposed to Verbeke's position, they committed the "unpardonable sin" of actually printing his statements. This led to a formal legal complaint before Belgian authorities by *Joods Actueel* ["Jewish News"], also published in Belgium. The Jewish periodical alleged that both Verbeke and *De Morgen* violated a 1995 law that, according to a Jewish Telegraphic Agency (JTA) account published in *The Times of Israel*, "forbids claiming "the Holocaust" did not happen."

And while several Western media outlets republished the JTA hit piece, none had the intellectual honesty to publish any of Verbeke's actual words from the interview.

THE BARNES REVIEW is proud to present what we believe is the first English-language translation of the "infamous" interview, provided by the intrepid Siegfried Verbeke himself. We have left out a few passages of less interest to an American audience, but not one word of Verbeke's Revisionist views has been omitted.

Verbeke, who is 74, told TBR he nevertheless hopes that Belgian authorities will press criminal charges against him, because he believes the 1995 "muzzle law" is a violation of rights to free speech protected both nationally and internationally. He hopes to bring the matter before the European Court for Human Rights, but till now—and much to Verbeke's disappointment—the Belgian government has declined to proffer charges.

The Flemish interview was not without errors or misrepresentations by the newspaper. Bracketed remarks in italics have been added by Verbeke to clarify certain of his own statements or to rectify distortions in the original Dutch account.

Many thanks to Mr. Verbeke for helping us to publish the truth Zionist propagandists have tried to bury. May he "get his day in court" and obtain true freedom of speech for Revisionists throughout Europe.

✠ ✠ ✠

Verbeke: . . . I was 12 years old and became a Flemish nationalist and extremist. [*The Flemish nationalist movement wants the end of the artificial Belgian state and an independent Flemish nation.*] [In school] I met a boy who was two years older than I. [*After World War II, during the Belgian repression of Flemish nationalists, who largely had collaborated with the Germans, his father was executed, and my friend and his brother were placed for a few years in some kind of a "rehabilitation" center for young people; their mother was in a Belgian prison.*] He was small, thick, ugly and wore big glasses. So he was pestered and had to stay in the back of the classroom. But he was extreme and provocative and came sometimes to school in the uniform of a Flemish nationalist youth organization. One day, the priest who was the teacher beat the boy on his head with a stick, but he didn't give in. I admired him for his guts.

***De Morgen*:** It started there?

Verbeke: Flemish nationalism was completely crushed after the war. It was forbidden, but that made it attractive to me [*my rebellious character*]. That boy—his name was Piet—introduced me to his nationalist youth movement, the *Algemeen Diets Jeugdverbond* [General Folk Youth Association]. For years prior, I was a member of a Catholic youth organization. But in discussions with the "Belgians," they always blamed us: "You Flemish nationalists collaborated with National Socialism and murdered 6 million Jews." Piet

answered, "Nobody was murdered or gassed!"

I told him that in that way we were not going to convince anyone; the proofs of genocide were at that time overwhelming. The bodies of Bergen-Belsen! In my opinion we [could only] minimize the numbers. But Piet remained stubborn and repeated that nobody was gassed. In those years, Karel Dillen [*who later became the founder of the Flemish nationalist political party* Vlaams Blok] had translated into Dutch a book by the French author Maurice Bardèche—the first book that doubted the Holocaust [*it was not available in bookstores*]. Bardèche wrote that fake Hollywood film sets were used. In a certain way, he was the first in a long list of historical do-it-yourself researchers. [*Every year, new books were published and translated in France, Germany, England and worldwide. I became an enthusiastic and happy Revisionist translator and publisher in Belgium.*]

***De Morgen*:** One day you made a challenge to SKEPP. You proposed to be gassed in Auschwitz. [SKEPP is an acronym for *Studiekring voor de Kritische Evaluatie van Pseudowetenschap en het Paranormale* (Study Circle for the Critical Evaluation of Pseudoscience and the Paranormal), comparable to the James Randi Foundation, to which, Verbeke told TBR, "I had made the same challenge before."]

Verbeke: Indeed, I wanted to prove that the whole Zyklon-B story was impossible. [*Previously, I had translated and published Germar Rudolf's report in Dutch and French, convinced Rudolf's theory was right. The Jewish holocaust lobby said that Zyklon-B had been used in the gas chambers.*] Hydrogen cyanide was a disinfectant used in the camp, which begins to evaporate only at 18°-19°C [64.4°-66.2F]. I said, if I'm still alive after 15 minutes, I win. Because, according to the testimonies *[of camp commandant Rudolf Hoess and others]*, people were dead after 15 minutes. Look. [Verbeke rummages in one of numerous drawers.] Here is the correspondence with Prof. Willem Betz, director of SKEPP. [*I also still have the correspondence with the James Randi Foundation.*]

***De Morgen*:** He wrote back that he could not accept the challenge, because you would put your life in danger. He was concerned for you.

Verbeke: On the other hand, I was prepared to discharge him by notarial act.

***De Morgen*:** The idea was to put you alone in the room. But everybody knows that the temperature rises when you put a mass of people in an enclosed room.

Verbeke: Of course, it was provocative, but I wanted the professor to consult his chemistry colleagues [*at the university*]: "What about Zyklon-B now?" Open discussion. [*I told DeMorgen that people are not stoves; a number of people in a small room only causes an increase in humidity.*]

***De Morgen*:** Would it not have been better to gather some 100 "negationists" ["holocaust deniers"—Ed.] in a real gas chamber and see what happens?

Verbeke: Indeed. We tried, but we didn't find enough candidates. [*Actually, it was never planned to involve other persons. The French Revisionist Vincent Reynouard took over my idea and the challenge and told me that a few of his French Revisionist friends wanted to join the club. That's all. The plan could not be realized because we could not get Zyklon-B (which is still on the market under the name Ouragen, made in the Czech Republic). At the end, I tried to make a simple experiment, using mice, a teapot, and adding home-made hydrogen cyanide (Zyklon-B). But a Revisionist chemist explained to me that making HCN is a difficult process to control and for that reason very dangerous.*]

***De Morgen*:** Gas chambers never existed?

Verbeke: Naturally, there were gas chambers—hundreds of them—for disinfection of clothes from all those arriving [*at the concentration camps*]. But gas chambers to kill people never existed, no.

> "Naturally, there were gas chambers for disinfection of clothes. But gas chambers to exterminate people never existed.

***De Morgen*:** As you stood before the ruins of the four crematoria in an otherwise intact Auschwitz-Birkenau, you never asked yourself why the Nazis destroyed only those sections?

Verbeke: It's not the first time that this question has been posed, and it has been answered scientifically. [*My reply has been distorted. The destruction was ordered by the Germans after the Allied capture of Treblinka, where Soviet propaganda had started the myth of the gassings.*]

***De Morgen*:** So they were nevertheless disinfection chambers?

Verbeke: I'll give you a brochure. Read it at home; otherwise we're going to lose quite some time. . . . [*I gave him a French brochure and a lot of DVDs by Vincent Reynouard about this question and other issues.*]

***De Morgen*:** How many Jews died during the war?

Verbeke: Approximately 1 million. On account of the terrible conditions in the camps—the epidemics. But not in gas chambers.

***De Morgen*:** Where did the many millions of others go, whose deportation is documented?

Verbeke: They disappeared in the Soviet Union, I guess. Hey, Stalin was no friend of the Jews, either. Neither were the Poles or the Ukrainians.

There have been cases of supposedly dead Jews who, many years after the war, surfaced in Russia. Okay, not hundreds, but still.

***De Morgen*:** Look here: a photo of the gas chamber at

An Interesting Test

Holocaust skeptic Sigfried Verbeke holds mosquito killing tablets, reminiscent of the insecticide Zyklon B, the agent allegedly used by the Germans to gas 6 million Jews. The tablets have to be held and activated in a small device that warms up the tablets to release the poison. It is like the *Kreislauf* device used in the delousing chamber in Birkenau. Also shown is a glass coffee pot to hold some mice. If one could today obtain some actual Zyklon B, a similar experiment could determine whether or not Zyklon B in gaseous form could kill even a small mammal.

Majdanek. This was, according to you, a disinfection chamber?

Verbeke: I'm not an expert about Majdanek. You should read the *Rudolf Report*. I have it here. [Verbeke starts rummaging again in a drawer.] Here, a book about Sobibor, another such myth. [*I showed the interviewer* Majdanek, *by Juergen Graf and Carlo Mattogno.*]

***De Morgen*:** Sobibor belonged with Belzec and Treblinka to the genocide camps of Operation Reinhard, which at the end were covered over with earth by the Nazis, to facilitate denial.

Verbeke: Those were transit camps, nothing more. The myth of shower rooms, where gas came out of the showerheads, dates from before the war. That is proven.

***De Morgen*:** Sobibor and the *Himmelstrasse* [Heaven Street], where deportees were sent immediately upon arrival to "the gas chamber"—[a gas chamber] that never existed?

Verbeke: No, and that truth cannot be stopped, try as one might. The Antwerp police confiscated 10 tons of books in my offset-printing business in Borgerhout [*near to Antwerp*]. They came with two big trucks [*and five or six men*]. All the books were loaded up and burnt. I had a handyman—a concierge, who still had something on his criminal record. [*He was ill, too; lived on the premises and was arrested at the same time. He was in some personal difficulties and had asked my permission to stay there.*] They kept him in jail for three months, and he hanged himself.

***De Morgen*:** Did you go to the excavations at Sobibor? Since the summer of 2013, archeologists have been excavating the whole camp. They found the gas chambers and the *Himmelstrasse*. Would you like to see photos?

Verbeke: Yes, when I have some time.

***De Morgen*:** Should we become angry here? Lock up the man? Gloat that he might not survive another detention? The Austrian Revisionist Wolfgang Froehlich has been in prison for more than 10 years and recently got three years more. Horst Mahler (79), former lawyer of the communist terror group, *Rote Armee Fraktion* [Red Army Faction], has been in prison since 2009 in Germany, convicted of Revisionism. There are many more cases.

Verbeke: His [Horst Mahler's—Ed.] leg has been amputated, and finally they released him. . . . The German judicial system was, naturally, not eager that he should die in prison.

***De Morgen*:** Was there ever a moment when you arrived at a new opinion? That you thought, "I got that wrong."

Verbeke: Indeed. I always believed that the massacre

in the ravine at Babi Yar, near Kiev, was a myth. [*They claim that at the end of September 1941, the Germans executed 33,000 Jews.*] Revisionists think it was propaganda. Normally, such a massacre should have changed the surface vegetation. But recently, I obtained access—I paid 3,000 euros for it—to the Nazis' written reports [*microfilms of the* Ereignismeldungen UdSSR *(USSR Event Reports of the* Sicherheitesdienst*)*], which were seized by the Americans [*in 1945 at the* Reichssicherheitshauptamt *(Reich Security Chief Office) in Berlin*]. It now appears that, [as one can read] in three places, there were orders given to execute 30,000 Jews.

It was there in black and white. I cannot not do otherwise than change my opinion. But [such changes of opinion] should occur in both directions. And this is what revolts me: a truth imposed by law. A single truth doesn't exist, all philosophers know. If there is an auto accident on the next corner, and if you ask five witnesses what they have seen, you'll get five different truths.

[*This response was misrepresented, and I tried to correct it, but my correction arrived too late. In the reports, there is not one order, but rather, the number of 33,000 is cited in three places. Now I have a reasonable explanation for this puzzle: The Babi Yar massacre is indeed Soviet war propaganda. Despite the three mentions of 33,000, J.C. Ball's research (*Air Photo Evidence*) is diamond-hard evidence. The pages where these numbers are cited must have been altered. This could have been done very easily, and there are reasons to believe that it was done by the Soviets, who seized the documents before the Americans got them. If one wants to prove something beyond doubt, he needs a variety of proofs that confirm each other. For instance, the* Kriegstagesbuch des OKW *[*War Diary of the Wehrmacht High Command*] doesn't mention any massacre. A German soldier, who was in Kiev at that time, denied having seen or heard about it, even under pressure of interrogation.*]

***De Morgen*:** Don't you think from time to time: "I should have been more empathetic with all those millions of victims"?

Verbeke: It was war. I was born and raised in the Antwerp Jewish neighborhood, next to the great synagogue, [*the inside of*] which was burnt in the 1942 pogrom. When there were raids, my mother allowed her Jewish tenants to hide in the basement where our family lived. My mother and I were arrested by the Gestapo, because she gave the wrong answer, to the question [in German], "Are you an *Arier* [Aryan]?" [*My mother thought* "Arier" *must be something very bad, and she answered,* "Nein!"] I was a baby, so I remember nothing of it. My father [*who was half-German and half-Flemish*] came home in the evening and stormed down to the Gestapo office. Had he not been there, maybe I myself might have ended up in Auschwitz.

I don't say that the war was a nice time for the Jews, but they should not tell stories which are pure fiction. . . . Presently, I defend Islam against all the foolish opinions, like the way the famous Flemish politician Filip Dewinter talks about the Koran as "the book of evil." I write letters [*to politicians and magazines*], but no one reads them.

✠ ✠ ✠

CONCLUSION

The objective reader will have noticed the rational mildness with which Siegfried Verbeke presents his views. Indeed, he considers that more than a third of the Jews living in the German sphere of influence during World War II (about 2.5 million) died during that time period. This is double the figure of 450,000-500,000 published by the International Committee of the Red Cross in 1948, based on official German documents. And neither that lower figure nor "1 million" is an inconsiderable number.

Yet the Zionists roar their enraged disapproval and demand Verbeke and the rest of us should be forced under pain of criminal prosecution and penalties to embrace the myth of the 6 million—a number approximating at least half of the world population of Jews at the time and nearly 2.5 times the actual number of those under National Socialist authority at the widest extent of German control during the war.

Some 3.25 million Jews claimed reparations from Germany as "holocaust survivors" after WWII. That would mean that at least 9.25 million of them lived in the German sphere of influence at the time: more than three-quarters of the entire Jewish world population—an impossible figure, especially when one considers the millions then living in the United States, USSR and elsewhere.

We must ask ourselves who is being unreasonable here. If Verbeke is wrong, and the Zionists are right, he is guilty merely of underestimating what nevertheless remains a horrific death toll, even at 1 million. Should that be a criminal offense, and why? But if, as innumerable facts demonstrate, the Holo-hoaxsters—for political and Kabbalistic reasons—have inflated wildly the number of Jews "killed," then one must ask whether the "6 million" myth results from a Jewish mass psychosis, or from a vast and criminal conspiracy against Germans in particular and the White race in general.

And whether or not 1 million or 6 million is correct, we can be certain that the "Jewish holocaust," which has been exploited to steal hundreds of billions of dollars from citizens of most Western nations, has been the longest-running, most massive extortion racket, operated on a global scale, in the entire history of the world. We are forced to ask, who really belongs in prison? ✦

Ronald L. Ray is an assistant editor of The Barnes Review and a freelance author, whose articles appear frequently in our sister publication, American Free Press. He is a descendant of several patriots of the American War for Independence.

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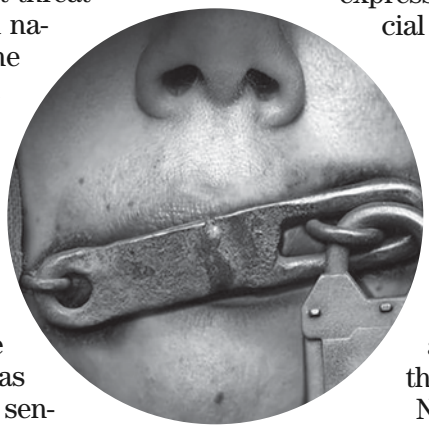
'POLITIQUEMENT INCORRECT'

TWO-YEAR SENTENCE FOR FRENCHMAN WHO WARNED OF MASS IMMIGRATION

THE TYRANNY IN MUCH OF EUROPE IS STUNNING—and by no means is the absence of freedom of speech limited only to questioning the "holocaust." Boris Le Lay, a Breton nationalist and French citizen, has boldly warned of mass foreign immigration—which it is now taboo to talk about in France. He warns, "If you don't resist, you will be slaves on your ancestors' soil," and the foreigners "will be the masters."

By John Friend

Boris Le Lay, a French dissident and blogger, has been sentenced to two years in prison for criticizing massive Third World immigration into France specifically and Europe generally, warning the influx of foreigners poses an imminent threat to the traditional peoples, cultures and nations of Europe. He also argued that the "Islamization" of France has already had disastrous consequences, which include the erosion of free speech and other political rights and traditions unique to the Western experience.



In May of 2015, Le Lay was convicted in France of thought crimes for suggesting that, "Black Kelts have never existed," in a video posted online. The judge who convicted him at the time was a Muslim black woman from Africa, who sentenced the French patriot to six months in prison. Le Lay was not in France at the time and was sentenced *in absentia*.

Following his conviction, Le Lay openly criticized the assault on free speech in France and the judge who originally sentenced him. In response, he was convicted for thought crimes and sentenced to two years in prison, once again *in absentia*.

Le Lay posted a YouTube video recently explaining his plight, arguing that free speech is under assault worldwide—especially in Europe. Those exposing the so-called refugee crisis and the dangers of Third World immigration are regularly investigated and persecuted by agents of the state in Europe. In the United Kingdom, nationalist activists including Joshua Bonehill and Garron Helm have been arrested and jailed simply for freely expressing themselves on Twitter, a popular social media platform.

Free speech has all but been officially destroyed in most of Europe, a fact readers of THE BARNES REVIEW know extremely well.

So-called Holocaust denial laws exist in numerous European countries, including France and Germany, two of the largest European nations. Countless Revisionists and free speech activists have been imprisoned under these tyrannical laws over the years.

Now, those opposing the systematic destruction of traditional European culture and civilization through massive Third World immigration are under attack and are being subjected to thought crime laws. Many are convicted under the pretense of "incitement to racism" for simply opposing the state-sponsored agenda to fundamentally transform traditionally homogeneous European nations into multicultural nightmares, wherein the alien racial and religious demographic will become a majority in the near future. Those exposing

crimes committed by so-called refugees and other Third World immigrants, including increasing incidents of rape, riot, and theft, have also been targeted.

FREE SPEECH IN FRANCE

Censorship and persecution of politically incorrect opinions is becoming increasingly common in France, a nation that once held itself to the highest standards of freedom of speech and expression. Dieudonné M'bala M'bala, the controversial Afro-French comedian and commentator, has been prosecuted numerous times over the course of the past five years for "hate speech." The comedian performs politically themed skits that often criticize and expose the forces of Zionism and Jewish supremacy in France and around the world. Following the announcement of a series of performances in Canada recently, the organized Jewish community in Canada, led by B'nai Brith in Montreal, sought to prevent him from ever entering the country again.

International anti-war activist Ken O'Keefe, who was highlighted in the pages of AMERICAN FREE PRESS newspaper earlier this year, recently spoke in Toronto, Ontario, despite obnoxious attempts by members of the Jewish Defense League to interrupt and disrupt the event and his presentation.

O'Keefe is an outspoken critic of Israel's barbaric and genocidal policies against the native Palestinian population, as well as a prominent 9-11 truth advocate who points the finger of guilt at Israel's Mossad and a wider international network of Zionist criminals as being the primary organizers of that event, which was used to justify the pre-planned, phony "Global War on Terror,"which is sapping the American taxpayer dry.

It is increasingly clear that anyone standing up to and exposing the forces of globalism, massive Third World immigration and the agenda behind it all will be targeted either by agents of the state or private actors seeking to enforce political correctness.

In his YouTube video, Le Lay argued that the only thing saving America is her respect for the First Amendment, which itself is increasingly under assault. Political dissidents and others holding unpopular and marginalized points of view publicly in America are often ostracized, demonized, and even fired from their jobs for daring to challenge the prevailing "politically correct" culture. ✦

JOHN FRIEND is an independent journalist, blogger and radio host based in California. He is also a reporter for *American Free Press* newspaper. See more at www.AmericanFreePress.net.

TRANSFER OF POWER
THE WAR OF 1861

By Elliott Germain

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2016 Faith & Freedom Conference in Arkansas Celebrates White Heritage, Culture, Religion

By Patrick Derek Fox

Pastor Thomas Robb, head of the Harrison, Arkansas-based Knights Party and the Christian Revival Center, hosted his annual Faith and Freedom Conference on April 29 to May 1, 2016. One hundred guests assembled on Robb's impressive mountain retreat to address the key problems facing the majority of white Christian Americans: the escalating climate of moral decay, massive illegal immigration, Zionist control of our government, private and Christian institutions and the need to remain brave and strong for a return to a greater and stronger America. As Pastor Robb reminded us in his current issue of the *Crusader*: "The January/February 2009 edition of *The Atlantic Monthly* ran their headline: 'The End of White America?'"

This was in reference to the disastrous election of Barack Obama. The quoted article continued: "The election of Obama is just the most startling manifestation of a larger trend: the gradual erosion of 'whiteness' as the touchstone of what it means to be American."

Pastor Thom Robb and Rachel Pendergraft.

Hillary Clinton and Barack Obama, together with the establishment dominators of our country, want to rewrite and redesign America into a new nation, devoid of our traditions, our long-lasting identity and anything they term "White." This is aimed at making the American majority a minority and nothing more than second-class citizens, without a past, present or future. The conference took hold of this reality and hit it home to those present.

Rachel Pendergraft, the national director of the Knights Party and daughter of Pastor Robb, spoke at the conference and made it clear it is not we as true Americans who will save the White American family, but our families will in the end save and bring back to life the failing republic, which Robb pointed out is in a bad state of health. In the April 9, 1990 edition of *Time* magazine was an article held up at Robb's Sunday sermon to a packed congregation. It was entitled "America's Changing Colors." "In the 21st century, and that's not far off," said the article, "racial and ethnic groups in the United States will outnumber Whites for the first time. The browning of America will alter everything in society."

Also in attendance was William Johnson of the American Freedom Party. He stated that the key to saving the American worker is not to get in debt going to college for the highest-paying jobs, but to fill the basic, needed economic niches, which illegals and non-Americans have been taking over. "If you are a true American, get a job, any job, and do it well and do it better than anyone else and you will serve the future," he said.

Brendan Werner, a speaker from former White South Africa, said what has happened to South Africa, and is now happening throughout Europe, is on the doorsteps of America today. The Zionists have orchestrated this like a Mozart of evil and chaos, and we as true Americans must wake up and realize the era predicted in that *Time* magazine article is already at hand.

The conference had a resilient, positive energy that permeated throughout the three days. Likeminded White Americans were not afraid to speak their minds. The show of true family and true kinship resounded throughout. Pastor Robb pointed to the children present and reminded those at the conference to look into their eyes and tell them they are not worth continuing the fight for a new, greater America. No one at the conference could.

This reporter also was given the opportunity to speak on behalf of The Barnes Review and to acknowledge that TBR founder Willis Carto was a maverick—a man for all time, now and forever. This writer also spoke on White heritage and reiterated Pastor Robb's belief that, whether Donald Trump or Hillary Clinton wins in November, the victor of this election will change America forever. We hope that, if Trump wins, the forces of political correctness and culture distortion will be beaten back. We know that if Hillary wins, it will be four or eight more years of Obama's destructive and divisive anti-White agenda.

Pastor Robb warns that, whoever wins, this revival will be marked by unrest and upheaval. God, he maintained, is on our side. On Sunday, after a rousing sermon by the pastor, the golden wedding anniversary of Thom and Muriel Robb was celebrated. It was a rare chance to witness an impressive personal history of commitment to America and the Christian community. ✦

MITHRADATES THE GREAT

THE EASTERN KING WHO BEFUDDLED ROME

WHILE PATRIOTIC HEROES LIKE ARMINIUS (Hermann) the German leader (A.D. 9) and the Parthians under Gen. Surena (Rustaham Suren-Pahlav) and others (53 B.C.-A.D. 217) inflicted devastating defeats on mighty Rome, two men were perhaps Rome's greatest enemies: Hannibal and Mithradates VI. Everyone has heard of Hannibal, but, in this century, most folks are little if at all aware of Mithradates the Great, who was hailed by many in his day as the liberator of the Greek world from the yoke of Roman domination.

By John Tiffany

Mithradates was initially the king, later the emperor, of Pontus. The name "Mithradates," sometimes spelt Mithridates, means in Old Persian "gift of the god Mithras"—a Persian god of light whose worship became very popular and widespread, including in Rome.

Mithras is the angel of covenants and oaths, god of the Sun, and especially the morning Sun, and can be traced back to the ancient Mittani people, who referred to Mithras or Mica in a treaty with the Hittites. The Persians did not distinguish clearly between angels and gods, calling either type of higher power a *yazata*, meaning "worthy of worship." Of course, Mithraism became a major mystery religion in old Rome, especially among the le-

A marble bust of the king of Pontus, Mithridates VI, as Herakles from the Roman imperial period—the 1st century A.D., currently housed in the Louvre. Like a latter-day Alexander the Great, Mithradates created an empire that stretched from the Black Sea to Syria and Armenia. He was hailed by Greeks and Persians as a savior from Roman misrule.

gionaries, and influenced the development of Christianity.

It should be noted that Pontus proper is in the extreme northeast of what today would be called Turkey —roughly the provinces of Artvin, Rize and Trabazon (like the empire of Trebizond from 1204 to 1461), on the south shore of the Black Sea, bordering with today's nation of Georgia, or Colchis to the ancients. In fact "pontus" is the Greek word for "sea." In ancient times, the Black Sea was known simply as "ho pontos," "the sea," or less laconically as "ho Pontos Axeinos," the "inhospitable sea," because some of the natives seemed unfriendly. After the coastline had been settled by Greeks, they changed the name to Euxeinos Pontos, the "hospitable sea." No one knows why we call it the Black Sea, although there are at least half a dozen theories.[1]

This initially small kingdom managed to escape being incorporated into the empire of Alexander the Great (as did Bithynia and the enclave of Mysia). Alexander's empire stretched from the Ionian Sea to the Himalayas. For a while, though, Pontus was under the rule of the Attalids of Pergamon, of Diadochi fame.[2] Alexander lived from 356 B.C. to 323.

The Diadochi Antigonus Monophthalmus (382-301) executed a man named Mithradates in 301 B.C., and then grew suspicious of his son, also named Mithradates, and plotted to kill the lad. But Antigonus's own son had formed a friendship with young Mithradates, and, learning of the plot, warned him to make a run for it. This Mithradates escaped and was able to establish himself in the great hill fortress of Cimiata in Paphlagonia. Over the next two decades, he attracted hundreds of bandits and rebels to his banner and established the Pontic kingdom. Hence he is remembered as Mithradates I Ctistes ("the Founder").

Paphlagonia is the area along the south side of the Black Sea between Pontus in the east and Bithynia in the west. To the south (or interior of Asia Minor) from Bithynia, Paphlagonia and Pontus are, respectively, Phrygia, Galatia (where Kelts from Gaul—the Tectosages, the Troomii and the Tolistobogii, hence the name resembling Gaul, Gael or Galicia—had settled) and Cappadocia.

But Mithradates VI (who we will refer to henceforward simply as Mithradates) extended this minor kingdom into a significant empire, taking in most of the Black Sea coast and nearly all of Anatolia save for tiny Cilicia in its southeast corner, next to Syria.

He also conquered Colchis and parts of Armenia. But his sphere of influence was far vaster, including distant Gaul and Spain. With a network of "pirates" under his control (perhaps "privateers" would be a better word), he was a force to be reckoned with in the Mediterranean. And of course the Black Sea was almost his private lake. He owned a fleet of 400 ships, so he possessed no small naval power.

Bear in mind that none of the letters or papers of Mithradates have come down to us, nor any account by Pontic historians. Virtually everything we think we "know" about the man is from the pens of his enemies, the Romans. At best it is biased but containing significant facts; at worst, out-and-out propaganda. In the end he lost his wars against the Romans, and, as you know, history "is written by the victors." Adolf Hitler was not the first man in history to be diabolized by the court historians.

He does have his admirers, however, such as, in modern times, Adrienne Mayor, author of *The Poison King: The Life and Legend of Mithradates, Rome's Deadliest Enemy* (Princeton University Press, 2011).

THE FORMATIVE YEARS

Mithradates was of mixed Greek and Persian ancestry and claimed descent (probably correctly) from Cyrus and Darius, both called "the Great," kings of Persia. He also claimed to be descended from Alexander the Great and Seleucus I Nicator ("Seleucus the Victor," who lived from ca. 358 B.C. to 281).

In 120 B.C. the father of Mithradates (who was named Mithradates V, or Mithradates Euergetes) was murdered at a posh banquet he threw, by persons unknown to us. The kingdom of Mithradates V was left to his wife, Seleucid princess Laodice VI, the mother of our Mithradates (not to be confused with his sister-wife of the same name, Laodice), and to their two sons, Mithradates, the elder, and Mithradates Chrestus, both of whom were underaged to rule. Mithradates was born circa 134-132 B.C., so he was 12-14 at this time. He died in 63 B.C., which also marked the end of his reign, age about 69. His time of birth was said to have been marked by a comet—but that may just be part of the legend.

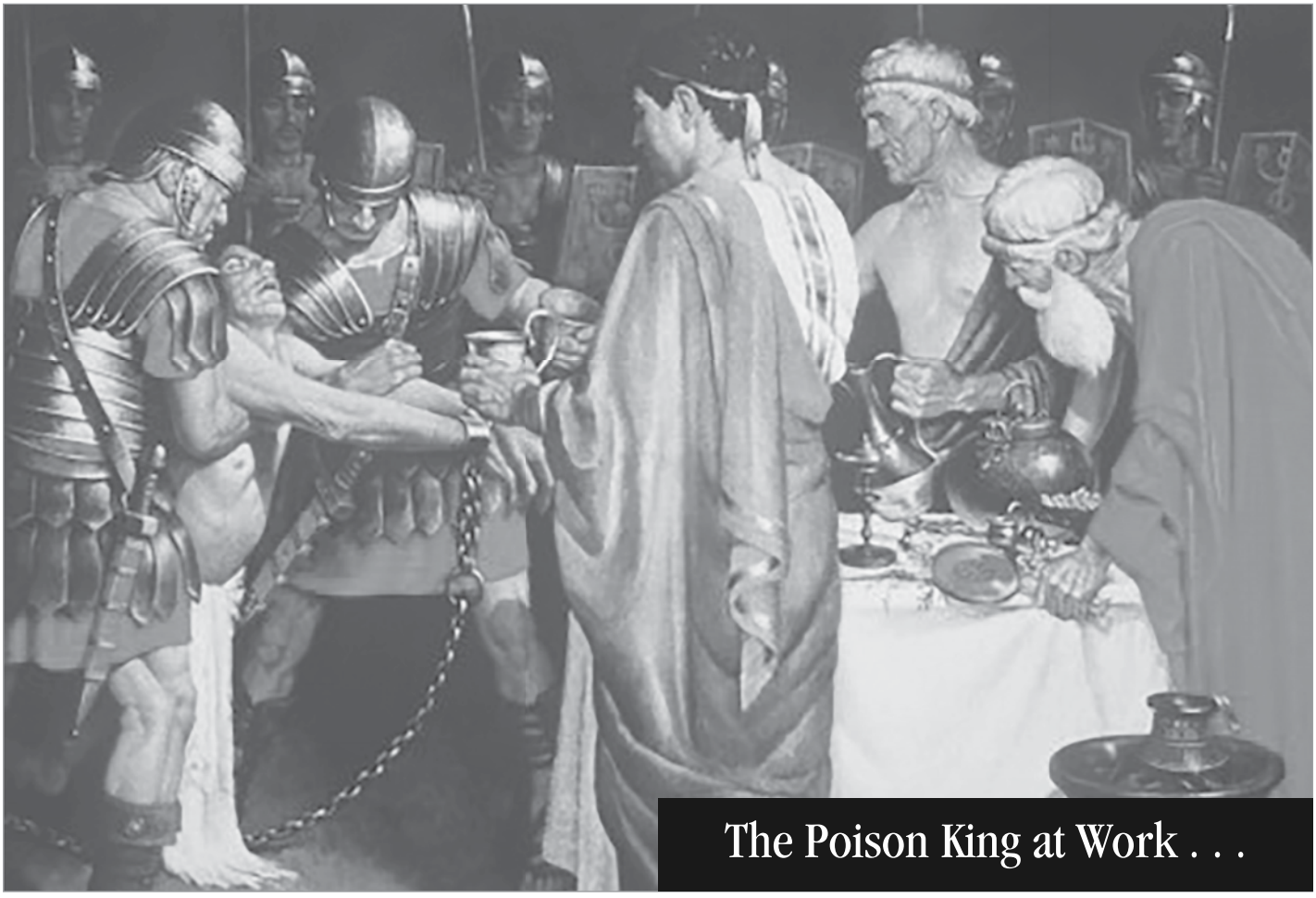
Our Mithradates is surnamed Eupator ("good father") and Dionysius to distinguish him from the various other Mithradateses. He is also often known as Mithradates the Great.

His mother, the regent, is said to have favored the younger brother and plotted to kill Eupator, so he went into hiding, somewhere outside of Pontus.

It was at this time of exile that Mithradates, at least according to legend, experimented with poisons, believing that he could render himself poison-proof by taking small doses of every poison he could find. Clearly this is an exaggeration, since some poisons, such as mercury, are cumulative and there is no immunity to them.

This experimenting eventually produced a universal antidote, his Antidotum Mithridaticum, consisting of a mixture of several ingredients. The antidote was used for the next 1,900 years under the name of "theriac."

Another part of the legend is that he learned to be fluent in 22 languages—including every language spoken in his future empire—but this too sounds like an exaggeration—although there is a man on record who purportedly speaks 30 languages fluently: Dr. Carlos do Amaral Freire of Brazil (who has studied 120 languages but has forgot-



The Poison King at Work . . .

ten half of them). So it is possible Mithradates achieved this feat.

Besides skill with languages and being poison resistant, the courage, bodily strength and size, skill in the use of weapons, in riding and in hunting, the speed of foot, the capacity for eating and drinking, and the penetrating intellect of Mithradates are celebrated.

He is noted for combining his Greek education with the subtlety of an Oriental. He collected curiosities and works of art, and assembled Greek men of letters around himself. He gave prizes to the best poets and even to the best eaters. He spent a portion of his spare time dabbling in magic.

Around 116-113 B.C., Mithradates came out of hiding and returned to Pontus, aged 16-18, and was hailed as king. He put his mother and brother in prison. His mother died there—of natural causes, some say (although *The Encyclopaedia Britannica* of 1926 says Eupator murdered her)—while the fate of Chrestus is obscure but fatal. He may have been executed after a trial for treason—but trials did not generally amount to much in those days. On the plus side, at least this averted an all-out civil war.

(Not surprisingly, the encyclopedia also says Eupator murdered Chrestus. It also states that he murdered his sons, his sister whom he had married, "to prevent his harem from falling into the hands of his enemies he murdered all his concubines; and his most faithful followers were never safe." They say he trusted no one. He sounds in some ways like the Josef Stalin of his day.)

Mithradates VI is said to have guarded himself against poisons from an early age by taking increasing sub-lethal doses of poison until he could tolerate lethal doses. This experimenting later produced a universal antidote, his Antidotum Mithridaticum (theriac), containing opium, myrrh, saffron, ginger, cinnamon and castor, along with some 40 other ingredients. When Mithridates was finally defeated by Pompey in the Third Mithridatic War, he allegedly attempted suicide by poison but failed due to his accumulated immunity. Above, Mithradates experiments with poison on a prisoner.

It is rumored that the ruler of the adjoining Seleucid empire, Antiochus VIII Grypus, wanted to intervene on behalf of the mother, but was prevented from doing so by his own civil war.

CONFLICT WITH ROME

The Romans had established a presence just to the south, and the Roman Senate became concerned about the growing Pontic empire—but Rome was fighting al-

ready on two fronts, against the Numidian King Jugurtha and the Germanic tribes of Teutones and Cimbrii.[2]

In 101, Mithradates intervened in Cappadocia and Galatia, in central Anatolia. The Romans were displeased, feeling this was their sphere of influence, and Praeter Lucius Cornelius Sulla put a new king on the Cappadocian throne, with a mouthful of a name (but an appropriate one), Ariobarzanes I Philoromeus. Sulla became the nemesis of Mithradates, as Ariobarzanes went on to lose and then regain his throne at least six times.

Although his father had been an ally of Rome, which seemed more distant in those days, for Mithradates VI Eupator, conflict with the Roman imperialists became "inevitable" in 94, when Nicomedes III of Bithynia died and was succeeded by Nicomedes III Philopator. Mithradates wanted to put Nicomedes's brother Socrates Chrestus on the throne, but (as usual) this was unacceptable to Rome, which feared Mithradates would become too powerful if he installed a puppet king in Bithynia. Essentially, Roman puppets were fine, but Pontic puppets were a no-no.

The immediate cause of this conflict was the bid by Mithradates to put his son (by his mistress the Galatian Keltic princess Adobogiona), Ariarathes Eusebes, on the Cappadocian throne, as Ariarathes IX. Six times he was made king, as Rome and Pontus played with the throne like it was a toy. The interesting thing is that neither side, with murder being a popular sport in that day, took it upon themselves to execute the rival king and put an end to this cat-and-mouse game.

In 90, the Senate sent Manius Aquillius to the east, and he restored Nicomedes to the Bithynian throne and Ariobarzanes in Cappadocia. He also urged Nicomedes to raid Pontus, thinking this would teach Mithradates a lesson.

But Mithradates, learning that the Romans were now in a war with their own so-called Italian "allies" (a dozen assorted Marsic and Samnite peoples), decided to retaliate, and war broke out in 89. Meanwhile the Italic War lasted from 90 to 88 B.C. The First Mithradatic War ran from 89 to 85 B.C.

Pontus was largely surrounded by Roman client states, so to expand the Pontic empire meant conflict with Rome.

The First Mithradatic War started out very well for Pontus. Rome was unprepared, and had insufficient manpower even to quash her rebellious "allies," much less fight distant Pontus. In a matter of weeks, Mithradates conquered all of Rome's Asian possessions, almost unresisted.

In spring of 88 B.C., Mithradates allegedly carried out an action that will never be forgotten: He is said to have ordered that all Roman citizens in the area he controlled be executed—men, women and children. Appian says there were 80,000 (or more) victims of these "Asiatic Vespers," killed in a single day. The exact date is unrecorded, but it was around early May of 88 B.C. "*Veni vidi vici*" was not the typical experience of Romans in Anatolia in the first half of the first century B.C. There is no doubt Mithradates was a ruthless man and sometimes ordered people he deemed his enemies to be murdered, but did he really author this holocaust?

We must note that Appian, while ethnically Greek, is accounted a "Roman" historian. So is Plutarch. (Plutarch claims 150,000 were massacred.) So there is a possibility that this tale is actually Roman propaganda, similar to the Jewish holocaust legend much bruited today. How many Romans and Italians even lived in the area at that time? The 80,000 figure seems suspicious in conjunction with the year being 88 B.C., just as the 6 million figure is suspicious on its face. Also there is the fact that Appian was writing about 200 years after the massacre. Perhaps a more contemporaneous account would carry more weight.

(Speaking of vespers, it took the Sicilians six weeks to slay 3,000 French men and women—no children, apparently. This might suggest it would be difficult for the Pontic forces to kill 80,000 or 150,000 in one day.)

In 88 B.C., Julius Caesar was only 12 and Pompey the Great a youth of 18. Rome was further burdened with its first civil war, between generals Marius and Sulla, thus Rome found herself unable to muster the kind of forces necessary to counter Mithradates.

MITHRADATES THE TACTICIAN

Mithradates had a love of political intelligence—the cloak-and-dagger business—and was well informed about Marius and Sulla and their aims. In his wars with Rome, Mithradates displayed an amazing ability to "take a licking and keep on ticking." Altogether he fought three wars against the Roman empire.

- The First Mithradatic War (MWI) was from 88 B.C. to 84. Four years long, it ended with a Roman victory.
- The Second Mithradatic War (MWII) was from 83 B.C. to 81. Only two years long, it was a win for Mithradates.
- The Third Mithradatic War (MWIII) was from 75 B.C. to 63. Twelve years long, it ended with a Roman victory.

Thus, Mithradates, over a 25-year period, fought Rome for 18 years—a remarkable record indeed.

At one notable fight, the Battle of Chaeronea (86 B.C.), during MWI, in Boeotia, the Pontic forces, with Gen. Archelaus leading, way outnumbered the Romans, about 120,000 to 40,000. Yet, if you believe the Roman story of what happened, Rome lost only 12 men in the battle, while Pontus lost 110,000. If true, this was surely the most one-sided battle in world history.

More likely these numbers are exaggerated—that is, Roman propaganda—but still it surely was a humiliating

defeat for Pontus. It seems the Roman army quickly advanced to a short distance in front of the Pontic host, so that the most powerful Pontic weapon, the scythed chariots, could not be put to effective use, needing to have a good running start to build up momentum.

The Battle of Orchomenus, MWI, 85, took place in Boeotia also. It was another crushing Roman victory. Here Archelaus had 75,000-80,000 troops, while Sulla had only 15,000-16,000. Yet reportedly the Romans lost only 100 men, while the Pontics were completely or almost completely wiped out.

It sounds like Archelaus may have been incompetent, but he is considered the greatest general who served under Mithradates VI. Archelaus was also his favorite general.

After the defeat at Orchomenus, Archelaus was forced to hide out in the swamps of Lake Copais for two days. Yet it was not until later that he fell out of favor with Mithradates. This would suggest Mithradates was not quite the ruthless murderer he is made out to be.

Sulla tried to negotiate peace with Mithradates so he could go home to Rome, but Sulla's peace terms were not accepted. But Archelaus brokered a peace between the two sides. Mithradates, however, decided Archelaus had given away too much to Rome. Most of his empire was lost. Meanwhile, Fimbria's troops defected to Sulla—they were originally the troops of Flacus, but Fimbria had led a revolt against him. Next, Fimbria committed suicide. Sulla wrapped up his affairs in Greece and Asia Minor and returned to Rome, where trouble was brewing.

(A Benedict Arnold of his time, Archelaus switched sides and became a Roman ally in the second and third Mithradatic wars.)

MWII is considered a Pontic victory but resulted in no territorial changes. Essentially what happened is this: Lucius Licinius Murena, a Roman general, got greedy. This glory hog wanted to conquer a chunk of what little was left to Mithradates. Murena attacked Pontus on his own initiative, claiming that Mithradates was re-arming and posed a threat to Roman parts of Asia Minor. Mithradates would not have it, and defended his kingdom vigorously. Little is known of the numbers of troops involved or the casualties, although it is described as a minor defeat for Rome. Is this strange silence because the Romans got crushed? There was no treaty either. Murena was humiliated, his armies forced out of Pontus. Peace was restored, on the orders of Sulla. Mithradates formed a perhaps surprising alliance with sympathetic Roman general Quintus Sertorius (ca. 126 B.C.-73). (This was a time when Romans were divided between the Populares, or populists, and the Optimates, or aristocrats.)

A Roman citizen—probably a Sabine—Sertorius battled in Rome for the control of Hispania and was a master of guerrilla warfare and a proficient statesman. For a while he was the supreme authority in Lusitania and from there began conquering the rest of Hispania. For six

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years he held sway over Hispania.

Sertorius was leagued with the Cilician pirates, who had bases all across the Mediterranean, and was negotiating with Mithradates, as well as being in communication with the insurgent slaves in Italy. He was on the verge of establishing an independent Roman republic in Hispania when he was treacherously murdered at a banquet by Marcus Perpenna Vento—treachery engineered probably by Sulla.

It was an eerie repetition of what had happened to Mithradates V at the other end of the "known world," half a century before.

Vento, aka Perpenna, was a Roman nobleman who resented Sertorius's success, and aspired to take his place. He did briefly take over Sertorius's army, only to be defeated by Pompey. Perpenna then pleaded for his life, offering Pompey all of Sertorius's letters and papers, documenting contacts with the highest levels of Roman society. Pompey indicated he would accept the papers, but when the papers were all gathered together, he burned them—averting another Roman civil war—and then executed Perpera and his minions who had murdered Sertorius. This was in 72 B.C.

(Pompey Magnus himself was murdered in Egypt, as Plutarch tells us in *The Life of Caesar*. Theodotus of Chios delivered Pompey's head and signet ring to Julius Caesar, his rival, expecting a reward, but Caesar was disgusted and wept that his enemy should be so foully murdered. Theodotus fled Egypt and eked out a miserable living for some years after in Asia.)

In the Third Mithradatic War, Mithradates was allied with Emperor Tigranes the Great of Armenia (Tigranes II—lived 140-55 B.C., reigned 95-55). Under this emperor, Armenia became, for a time, the strongest state east of the Roman republic. Tigranes, the son-in-law of Mithradates, expanded Armenia beyond its traditional boundaries and, at various times, battled the Parthian and Seleucid empires and of course the Roman republic.

Mithradates and Tigranes defeated Marcus Aurelius Cotta, a Roman general and consul, who had been dispatched to Bithynia, at Chalcedon in 73 B.C. Luckily for Mithradates and Tigranes, Rome was at this time distracted by the trouble in Hispania. According to Appian, Cotta was "a man altogether unwarlike." Four Roman ships were burned, 60 were captured; and Cotta lost 3,000 men—a major defeat for the Romans. Cotta was forced to take shelter behind the walls of Chalcedon until his partner, consul/general Lucius Licinius Lucullus, could come from Phrygia to his rescue. Among those lost at the Battle of Chalcedon was Lucius Manlius, a man of senatorial rank. Mithradates, for his part, lost 20 of his Bastarnae, who were the first to break into the harbor. The Bastarnae were a Germanic tribe, probably mixed with Keltic blood (they have also been described as Scythians, which is confusing as the Scythians spoke an Iranian language). The Bastarnae had settled in Europe east of the Carpathian Mountains.

Lucullus had initially been sent to Cilicia, but that territory was lost to Armenian emperor Tigranes. This left Armenia with a good-sized empire, bordering on Parthia and extending from the Mediterranean all the way to the Caspian Sea.

Cotta's next assignment was to protect Lucullus's rear by taking the town of Heraclea Pontica. After reducing the Pontic coast, Cotta began besieging Heraclea, which took him two years.

Cotta was forced to dismiss one of his questors, one P. Oppius, who was charged with bribery and conspiracy. Cotta went to Rome and was acclaimed for his victory. But by 67, he wound up a lot like P. Oppius—Gaius Papirius Carbo (not to be confused with the more famous, earlier Roman statesman of that name) accused him of stealing war booty. He was convicted and was expelled from the Senate.

> "Pompey allegedly had Mithradates buried in the royal sepulcher at Sinope, Pontus.

At the next notable engagement, the Battle of Tigranocerta, in Armenia (but today it would be in Turkey) opposing Roman commanders were Lucullus and legati Fannius, Sextilius and Hadrianus.

In this 69 B.C. siege, the Pontic "Allies" (led by Armenia's Tigranes the Great) had some 80,000-100,000 men—Adiabenians, Korduenians, Iberians, Medians and Armenians—against the 40,000 on the Roman "Axis" (led by Lucullus), including Bithynian infantry and Gallic and Thracian cavalry.

Tigranes had to rush back from Syria, where he had been mopping up a Seleucid rebellion, and attack the Romans.

The casualties and losses of Tigranocerta are unknown, but it was a crushing defeat for Armenia. Mithradates, however, was not captured by the Romans. (At his time Tigranocerta was the capital of Armenia.)

Even though the Roman side, including the Bithynians, had won, Bithynia essentially came out a loser, since Bithynia and conquered Pontus were combined and made into a Roman province.

Tigranes retired to northern Armenia to gather another army and defend his old capital of Artaxata. Lucullus moved southeast to the kingdom of the Kurds (Korduene).

As for Mithradates, he was not about to give up the fight against Rome.

During 69-68, both sides negotiated with the Parthian king, Arsakes XVI, who was defending himself against

the Bactrian king, Frahates III.

Lucullus marched against Tigranes in 68. Tigranes attacked, and, in a major summer battle at the Aratsani River, Lucullus was decisively defeated by the Armenian army.

The year 68 saw the Battle of Artaxata in October, again in the Armenian empire. The Armenians, sheltering Mithradates, were backed up by Iberian spearmen. It was another great victory for Lucullus, but again Mithradates eluded capture. He could, at this point, be compared to that will-o'-the-wisp Osama bin Laden, fruitlessly pursued by President George W. Bush and his armed forces (except, of course, that bin Laden was already dead).

Lucullus withdrew to the south, where he besieged and took Nisibis, the main Armenian fortress city in northern Mesopotamia.

During 68-67 at Nisibis, Lucullus's authority was undermined by his brother-in-law Publius Clodius Pulcher, apparently on the payroll of Pompey Magnus, who was plotting to take over the eastern command.

THE END OF MITHRADATES

The long years the Roman army had spent campaigning, plus the fact that they could not catch Mithradates, and a lack of booty, led to a mutiny among the legionaries, refusing to march any farther. But they did agree to defend key positions against future attacks.

Meanwhile Mithradates and Tigranes were able to retake parts of their kingdoms. Lucullus was replaced by the Roman Senate with Pompey.

On the approach of Pompey, Mithradates retreated toward Armenia but was defeated. This time Tigranes refused to let Mithradates into his kingdom, but this betrayal did him no good—Pompey marched against him anyway. Tigranes sued for peace, and met with Pompey. Armenia became an "allied client state" of Rome.

Mithradates fled with a small army from Colchis (Georgia) to Crimea and the Cimmerian Bosporus. The Cimmerians may have spoken a "missing link" language between Thracian and Iranian. Pompey pursued him but ran into opposition from the Caucasians. He then retraced his steps to spend the winter in Pontus.

Mithradates established himself in 64 at Panticapaeum in Crimea (in the Kerch peninsula), and was planning new campaigns against the Romans. But his eldest son, Machares, king of Cimmerian Bosporos, whose kingdom had been "reorganized" by the Romans, refused to help his father. Mithradates accordingly had his son murdered and became king in his place. Younger son Pharnaces II then proceeded to lead a rebellion against his father.

If that wasn't bad enough, his own troops revolted. At this point, in the year 63, Mithradates allegedly had reached his limit. He tried to commit suicide, using poison. However, his antidote proved too effective and the attempt failed. He then ordered a loyal follower, a Gallic mercenary named Bituitus, to kill him with a sword, which succeeded. Thus ended the life of the greatest enemy the Romans had to contend with in Asia Minor. His body was sent to Pompey, who had Mithradates buried in the royal sepulcher at Sinope, Pontus, according to the court historians.

Or did Mithradates really die in 63? Some say he lived on to a ripe old age and that tales of his earlier death are Roman propaganda. Perhaps that is true. It is hard to believe a champion fighter like Mithradates would suddenly and so easily decide to throw in the towel. ✦

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ENDNOTES:

1 J. Knobloch (*Sprache und Religion*, Heidelberg, 1979) states the name stems from an ancient system in which certain colors were associated with cardinal directions. Black symbolized north in this scheme of things; east was green or light blue; south was red; and west was white. The Black Sea would be a northern sea as viewed by the ancients. On the other hand, it is generally accepted that the Greek name, Pontus Axinus, or Pontos Axeinos (Pindar, *Pythian Odes*, 4.263, 462 B.C.) is derived from Persian *axsaina*, dark colored or turquoise colored, related to Elamite, Aramaic and Khotan Saka words for blue, or Sogdian for greenish, or Ossetic for dark gray. The name was adopted by Greeks, probably in colonies along the north shore of the sea, and altered by them to a-xe(i)nos, meaning inhospitable—presumably because the Greeks found the peoples of the southern shore to be generally hostile. For some reason this was flip-flopped to Euxinus (eu-xeinos), meaning hospitable—apparently a euphemism. Pontus Euxinus was commonly shortened to simply Pontus (literally sea) in Greek and Latin.

2 The Diadochi, meaning "Successors," were the rival generals, families and friends of Alexander the Great who fought for control over his empire after his death in 323 B.C. According to Wikipedia, the Wars of the Diadochi mark the beginning of the Hellenistic period.

3 *Sketches from Roman History* by Thomas Watson (softcover, 132 pages, #599, $15 minus 10% for TBR subscribers plus $5 S&H in the U.S.) is available from TBR and covers this contentious period of time. Call 1-877-773-9077 toll free to charge or visit us online at www.barnesreview.com. By mail, use the form on page 80.

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Was There a Mongol Yoke?

Historical Difficulties With the Mongol Invasion of Russia

By Matthew R. Johnson, Ph.D.

THE EARLIEST PICTURES AND SCULPTURES OF THE KHANS do not show them as stereotypically Asian. In Russia, the notion that this Asian empire occupied Russia is now almost totally discredited. But this has yet to filter down to Americans. Shockingly, there is not even a single reference to a "Mongol empire" in Mongolia or among the Mongols in the diaspora. While the khan certainly had many Asians in his army, it was not an army of long-term occupation that could actually institute a "yoke" on Russia.

In the Russian-language literature, the traditional story of the "Mongol-Tartar" yoke is almost entirely discredited. Few believe that there was ever a "Mongol yoke" over the Russian population starting in the 13th century. The Russian Historical Society has stopped using the "Mongol yoke" and related terms in its sanctioned textbooks.

One of the more prominent historians of the matter is Valery Artimov. He makes several arguments. The most clear among them is that there are no contemporary records at all, including in Asian languages, of the yoke. There seemed to be no real desire to fight these invaders. As Plano Carpini made his way through the region right after this invasion, he recorded his impressions in a work that is valuable for its insights. He makes no mention of any "Mongol" people or cognates. Most importantly, nomadic peoples do not suddenly develop the capability to launch major military operations and sophisticated forms of rule over far-flung foreign dominions (Artemov, 2008).

These are serious objections that are not easily answered. In fact, after scouring the sources in Russian, there are almost no attempts to do so. The upshot is that there was certainly war and destruction and there was an "occupation" of a sort, but not by Asians from the far eastern steppe. The "occupiers" were the forebears of the Cossacks.

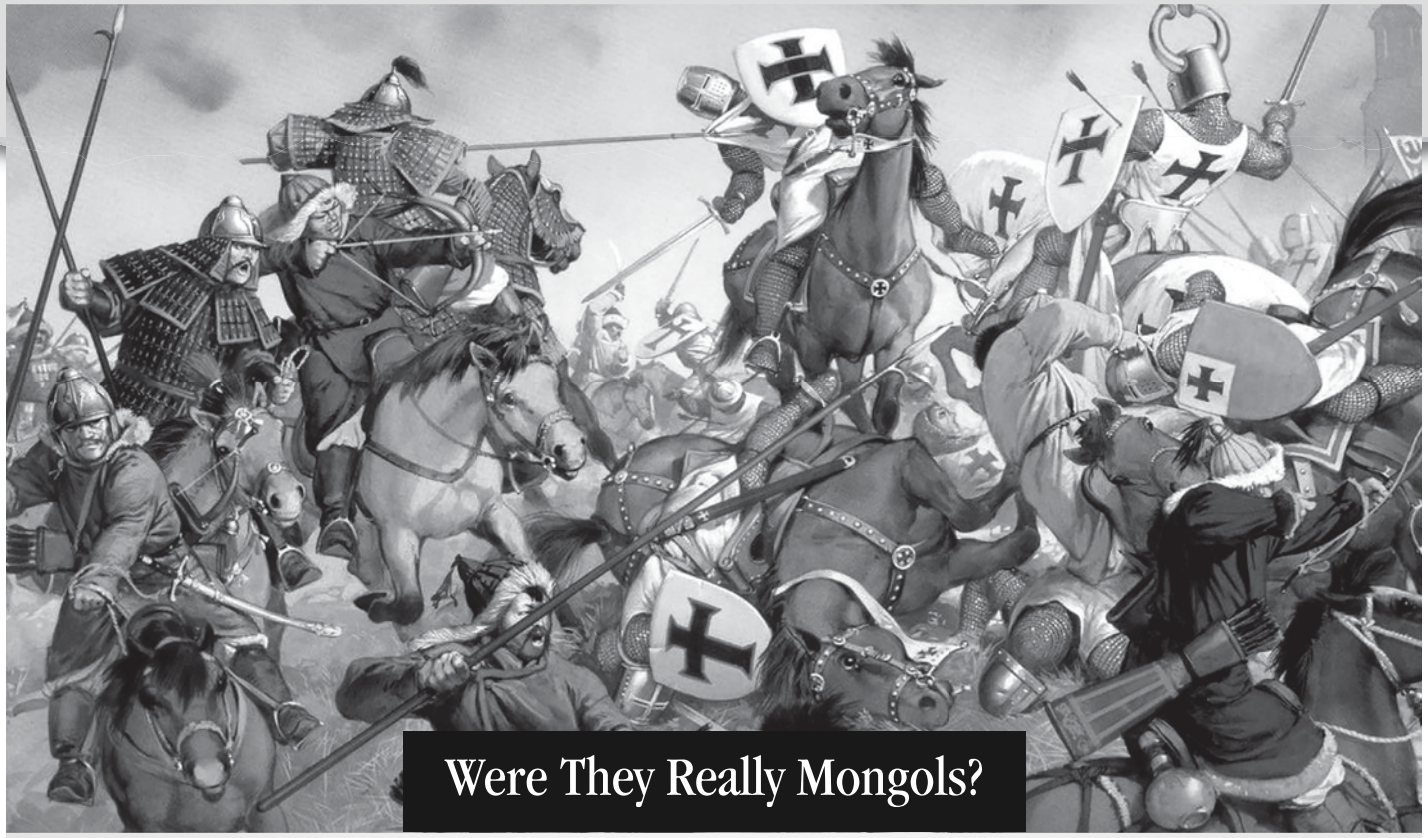
The traditional story goes like this: It was the harsh natural conditions in the region of northern China that vitiated any attempt at productive agriculture and the settled life. Mongol tribes that roamed the steppes of Central Asia clashed over pasture and cattle, and overgrazing became an important reason for the Mongol need to extend their range outward.

The nomad is always at a disadvantage because the weapons of war and trade are the products of the surrounding, settled peoples. There is a constant attraction to settle and take advantage of exploiting others. Those who were already in power could easily envisage this augmented as settled conditions create the civilization that alone can enforce class relations.

This is felt first in the elite's desire for luxury goods the "demonstration effect" makes attractive. Quickly the goods of the settled society were incorporated as status goods. The 12th century saw increasing pressure put on the nomads. The 1206 meeting of the Asian tribes saw Genghis granted the title of khan.

The growth of a ruling class under increasing pressure from settled societies around them made settlement almost irresistible. The closest that they could get to this sort of dominance without themselves becoming settled was expanding the range of their conquest and tribute gathering.

Genghis used the slowly increasing resources due to



Were They Really Mongols?

The above image is taken from *The Devil's Horsemen* by James Chambers (NY: Atheneum, 1979). Its modern depiction of the Mongols has clearly changed in the way the artist deals with the ethnic appearance of the invaders, i.e., they are very "Mongoloid." See depictions of the Mongols by artists done at the time of the alleged "Mongol yoke" on page 77 for an interesting comparison. Dr. Matthew Johnson believes the invaders were not of Mongoloid stock at all—at least the "Golden Horde" that attacked Russia in the 13th century and supposedly held much of Russia under its "yoke" until 1480. He believes the real invaders were the forebears of the Cossacks.

his new status to increase centralization over the military organization. Taking northern China was essential in this development. Around 1211-1215, China and the surrounding regions were suffering a period of decay as Genghis manifested his military genius. In Gumilev's explanation, the passionary impulse of Genghis and his officer corps radically altered nomadic behavior in general. Significantly, Genghis realized the importance of technology and siege weaponry and began the regular employment of Chinese labor.

In the autumn of 1236 Batu's forces devastated the Volga Bulgars and the following year destroyed the Polovtsy. Russians simply treated the newcomers as just another nomadic tribe tormenting the southern parts of Rus. In smashing the Polovtsian tribes, Genghis sent ambassadors for the first time into Russia. In meeting Mstyslav the Bold, the emissaries were executed and war was declared. The Battle of Kalka in 1223 was the final punishment for the disunity and destruction of the Kiev fragmentation era. Due to the ignorance of Mongol martial arts and the typical lack of coordination, the fragmented Russians were defeated. Genghis died in 1227, and his empire divided among his offspring.

The sheer number of Mongol and allied forces was shocking to Russia. Estimates of Mongol forces, including allies and auxiliary units, range from 100,000 to 600,000. Ryazan was the first principality attacked, and her resistance was noteworthy. The division among Russians was the cause of defeat. No one came to the aid of Ryazan. The city was razed to the ground.

Using the frozen rivers as highways, the Mongols came up the Oka and attacked Kolomna, which was also defeated. The road was then open to Vladimir in 1238, and the battle was the only time wherein Russian princes were capable of coordinating their actions. Yuri Vsevolodovich tried in vain to create a northern coalition against the nomads. Given the approach of spring, Novgorod was spared, surrounded by swamps soon to be thawed and impassable. The Mongols backed off.

This first incursion of the Mongols into Russia was an utter disaster for the Slavs. After resting, the nomads returned in 1239 and attacked the southwestern states of Pereslav and Chernigov. The following year Kiev and Galicia were taken. Though Europe was open to conquest, the death of Ogedei forced the local commanders to hasten back to China to elect a new leader.

The expansion of the crusaders in the Baltic States was Europe's answer to Russia's suffering. While Russia was bleeding from the invasion of Batu, its northwestern borders were threatened by a new danger—German/Swedish aggression. German knights were crusaders operating with the support of Rome, and the German empire (or rather, marcher lords with a great degree of independence from the Ottonian state) began to penetrate the eastern Baltic, inhabited by Lithuanian, Latvian and Finno-Ugric tribes. These were non-Christian peoples who violently resisted the forced conversions of the crusading orders.

Even after the defeat of the crusaders by Alexander on the Neva, the Livonian knights took Pskov and the Novgorod hinterlands. Substantially weakened, the order could not maintain its possessions and was forced out of Novgorod in 1242.

Certainly, the traditional view is not all false. The Mongolian state was later called the Golden Horde, and stretched from the Carpathian Mountains to western Siberia and the black soil regions of Eurasia. Its capital was founded by Batu in the lower Volga city of Sarai. The Mongols were exhausted and constantly tempted by the eternal threat of settlement. Since the nomads were cattle raisers, Russian forest was a threat even further. Thus, to a great extent, Russia maintained its vague independence. This is the basic outline of the "yoke" in most works in the field.

The traditional view has been challenged to the point that in Russia today, references to the "Mongol yoke" are being removed from official history textbooks in high school. The work of G.R. Erikeev argues that there was no Mongol "yoke" and that the Mongols were not even primarily Asiatic. Ivan IV, for example, saw the Tartars as kin when he installed a converted Mongol on the throne. Much of the Russian vocabulary has Mongol roots. "Tartar" was a catch-all term for Eurasian fighters. They knew the Russian terrain too well to be really foreign. Ultimately, about 35,000 of the full Mongol horde of 130,000 were actually Asian.

In many ways, this approach cannot square the theory that Genghis was able to collect a group of warring nomads from the eastern plain and create, almost overnight, a massive army and civilization capable of controlling far more advanced civilizations. There seemed to be no real occupation. When the horde conquered Vladimir-Suzdal in 1240, all it amounted to was a change in ruler. Yaroslav becomes prince without any "foreign" occupation. The Mongols were mostly Russian. They did not occupy Russia and were not opponents of the Russian state.

All princes used Tartar forces, and the phrase Rus-Tartar were not uncommon. At the very least, they were perceived as Russian. Carpini said that the Tartars and the Rus were one people. Under Peter I, the Astrakhan documents were burnt and the histories attached to the noble families that dictated their place in society were destroyed. The Mongols used the double eagle. Even more importantly, a Tartar force helped remove the crusaders from Constantinople. Alexander Nevsky had a large Tartar army, and most served Russian interests. It seems odd that the Mongol conquerors never left a garrison in Russia.

In Europe at the time, Russia was called "Great Tartary," and a "Tartar" was simply someone in the service of the czar, not an ethnic marker. In medieval Russian chronicles and miniatures, Russian troops are indistinguishable from Tartar—the same helmets, the same armor, the same weapons and battle flags. Yet in paintings of the war against Sweden, differences are clear. Genghis Khan was a redhead, according to all contemporary accounts. He was not Asian.

The Persian historian Rashidad-Din (a contemporary of the Mongol occupation) writes that the children of Genghis Khan were "born mostly with gray-blue eyes and blond hair." There seem to have been few Mongoloid Mongols in Russia, nor a true Mongol occupation. The term "Tartar" as an ethnic group appeared about 300 years ago for the first time.

Another problem is that, despite the Mongols having no siege weapons, Russian cities caved in to the Mongols almost immediately. Kiev, the center of Old Russia, fell to the invaders in a matter of days. However, during the Polish invasion during the Time of Troubles, they laid siege to the city of Smolensk, which lasted from September 21, 1609 to June 3, 1611. The defenders capitulated only when the Polish artillery broke through the impressive doorway in the wall, and the besieged were extremely exhausted by hunger and disease.

Whether this is accurate or not, there was an economic dependence and the servitude was limited to the payment of tribute, emergency levies, and the general privileges of being the supreme overlord of Russia. This is consistent with both the Revisionist view as well as the traditional view. The clergy was tax exempt, strongly suggesting a Russian background to the Tartars, since there is no good reason for non-Christian foreigners to so privilege this class. Scientists, doctors and the poor were also exempt.

There would be no reason for a foreign occupation force to permit large armies of natives under native rulers. Yet Moscow was precisely this, with one faction of the "Mongols" building Russia at the expense of another. If this is true, it would be unprecedented. The "horde" of course, was always a Russian army. The church grew and developed under Mongol rule, something that makes little sense since this was a strongly nationalist institution seeking the centralized, royal rule of an Orthodox king. Again, this makes no sense from the "Mongol" point of view.

There are other arguments that the "yoke" was little more than the "Oprichnina" idea in an earlier guise. The

czar and the "Mongol khan" or the "great emperor" were the same. Cossacks and Tartars were often spoken of as synonymous in the later middle ages, and calling Russians "Tartars" was not unheard of. There was no invasion as is normally argued.

The concept that the horde "retarded" Russian development is also false. Marco Polo marveled at the postal service and infrastructure of Russia under the horde. In the battle of Kulikovo, the very first firearms were used. The concept of "backwardness" developed only in the reign of Peter I to justify his policies and depict a Russia desperately in need of his reforms. There is no mention of Asian soldiers in the "Mongol" army. From the very first battle with the "invaders" there were Russians on all sides. "Mongol" seemed to refer to any nomads at all, similar to "Cossack." The notion of a "yoke" was not contemporary, but the development of later, post-Petrine thought.

The Tartar "yoke" was not inconsistent with Russian independence.

The first Russian prince who received the horde shortcut to the grand principality was the brother of the deceased Yuri—Yaroslav Vsevolodovich, soon poisoned in the Karakoram due to political intrigues.

After the invasion, the Russian princes were divided into two groups. One, headed by Andrei Yaroslavich (Grand Duke of Vladimir from 1249 to 1252), and Daniel of Galicia, supported by the princes of western Russia, opposed the Mongols and advocated active resistance. The west was the least affected by the invasion. The other, which consisted mainly of the princes of northeastern Russia, was inclined to accept Mongol rule as an inevitability. The policy of compromise with the Horde began with the acceptance of Mongol rule by Alexander Nevsky as the lesser of two evils; the second evil being western occupation by the Knights.

Considering the disastrous effects of open opposition to the Mongols, they were hoping to use their power to deal with the Western Catholic danger. In the popular mind, this was perceived as a serious threat to the Orthodox faith, and hence the existence of Russia itself. The Mongols were tolerant; the West was not. According to the Russian emigre historian G.V. Vernadsky, Alexander Nevsky, in order to preserve religious freedom, sought to accept Mongol rule. His goal was to save Orthodoxy.

In the Revisionist, Russian-language journal *Gipotezy i Fakty* "Hypotheses and Facts," an anonymous author makes some startling ands hard to refute claims. First, there are no local written records of the existence of the Mongol empire (that is, in Mongolia). Even more, they are not mentioned in those Russian chronicles universally deemed authentic.

The Mongols have left behind no architectural monuments. There was no linguistic, legal or cultural borrowing from the Mongols. There are no discernible economic

Above is a contemporary painting of the Battle of Kulikovo (1380). It is one of the proofs that the Mongol empire, as it related to Russia, was not Asian. Both sides see their ethnicities depicted identically. This is not the custom in Russian paintings (or any other culture's battle painting) since the purpose is to show how distinct the two sides are morally. This is not achieved when the combatants are portrayed so similarly, i.e., with the same religious accoutrement and racial characteristics. Below are two indicative extracts from the Legend of Saint Hedwig, a 14th century Medieval illuminated manuscript. The two sides (Mongol forces on the left; Christian Russian forces on the right) are depicted as very similar: with White European physiognomy.

consequences of their empire. The author states: "Two-thirds of [Russian wealth] was taken by these Eurasian nomads, and [yet] there seems to be nothing they have taken home. Maybe not libraries, but at least some gold, stripped and torn down for their temples [might be expected, but] there is nothing at all."

There are no military formations taken from Mongols nor weapons of any kind. Most importantly, there is no local folk memory among Mongols. While Mongols have a strong folk tradition of their "golden age," this phantom empire is not part of it. Finally, there is no trace of this Asian DNA among Russians.

In his argument that there could have been no empire deriving from nomads on the steppe, he writes:

"Nomads, in principle, could not capture China (Russia, Persia etc), because: (a) The population density of the nomadic peoples is hundreds of times less than the density of settled peoples and so their mobilization potential is incomparable; (b) War is not really about armed men fighting each other, but is rather the confrontation of social systems in which, other things being equal, the most efficient system wins. Nomadic peoples feature a form of social organization that is tribal in nature. It simply cannot compete with a strong state [such as China] having a professional army and cannot win even a brief war of attrition; and (c) Strong states possess a vast technological superiority over stateless peoples and nomads which is fully manifested in the military. Nomads possess no metallurgy; they possess no technical means of communication, neither a system of command nor control. They have no military infrastructure such as fortifications, magazines, stockpiles, supplies for mobilization, a mechanism of deployment or any base for combat operations (*Gipotezy i Fakty*, 2013).

Challenging the clearly Eurocentric view of most liberal historians, George Vernadsky writes:

> Obeying rulers of the house of Genghis Khan, the Russian state was politically included in a great historical world stretching from the Pacific Ocean to the Mediterranean Sea. The political scope of the world is manifest in the great Mongolian *kurultais* [a political and military council of ancient Mongol and Turkic chiefs and khans—Ed.] of the 13th century. These kurultais participated (in addition to the Mongol princes, elders and administrators throughout central, north and east Asia), Russian grand dukes, Georgian and Armenian kings, Iconium (Seljuk) sultans . . . and others. (Vernadsky, 1927: 160-161)

The argument here is that, while not directly a part of the eastern Roman world, this was not inherently a problem. The unargued assumption of Western historians is that the liberal benchmarks of the renaissance and Reformation passed the Rus by. Therefore, her development cannot be "normal" precisely in that it cannot be liberal. She must be forced into that mold. This is the origin of Churchill's much-quoted phrase about the mystery of the Russian people. It had something to do with an onion. The point is that there is nothing specifically superior to the Western, modern events over those marking the Eastern empires of China or even the "Mongol-Tartar yoke."

The consequence of the invasion was primarily the destruction of Russian cities. Out of 74 cities of Russia in the 13th century, 49 were destroyed. The Mongols deported the most skilled workers, hence undermining the craft guilds, and deformed the development of the Russian economy. These ruined cities, the impoverishment of the population, collecting tribute and the outflow of silver strengthened the agrarian economy and preserved the patriarchal Russian countryside.

The "yoke" was in fact the rule of a Cossack horde. Nomads do not suddenly create an intensely centralized state that leaves no records. There is not the slightest memory of the great Mongol empire anywhere in Mongolia or nearby. There are no records or any structures, ruins or documents about this massive "Mongol" empire. Russians always fought invaders with the exception of these "Mongols." Further, the large Russian armies permitted by the horde generally suggests that this was not a foreign, colonial empire at all.

Besides the cities, the secular lords suffered extensively. This meant that the state was able to grow in power. In the future, the elite boyars became more dependent on their princes than in the era of pre-Mongol Russia. They could not freely dispose of their possessions, meaning that many turned from allies of the prince to his subjects. In general, the transformation of Russia into the "ulus" (states) of the Golden Horde led to its civilizational orbit moving east. ✦

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LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

NEED NOT BE ENEMIES

Thank you for the March/April 2016 special issue on the "Islamic question." For far too long, nationalists have been stuck in the paradigm of choosing sides vis-a-vis the Muslims and Jews. They miss the entire point: Being for our own means opposed to the presence of both forces in our lands. We can relate to the victims of the Zionist entity in Palestine, so that tends to lead us to think of the Islamic world as our friend. They are not. What the Zionists are doing is evil and despicable, but if the Zionist entity collapsed, where do people think these displaced persons would flee? Do we really want more cultural aliens to wash up on our shores? Is that what is best for our nations? True nationalists must be partial Zionists inasmuch as there must be a place for the world's Jews to go. They already have a state. It is incumbent upon us to impose an equitable solution upon the parties which will lessen the justified anger against the West by the Islamic world and still provide a place for unassimilable aliens to go.

The articles on the nature of Islam were particularly important. While the Zionists use Islamophobia to further their agenda, it does not mean they are wrong in principle. All the talk of "good Muslims" on Fox News and other outlets is misplaced. "Muslims" who reject the teachings of Muhammad are no more Muslims than homosexuals and other liberals are Christians. No matter what faith one pretends to profess, if one rejects the teachings of that religion, they are liars.

The Islamic world need not be our enemy, and there can be cooperation between our civilizations, but it must be based upon mutual respect and true separation—they stay out of our lands, and we stay out of theirs and understand that each side will seek its own interests first and foremost, as is the moral and natural position for any nation.

JACOB IND
Colorado

A PROPER STRATEGY

The first casualty of war is the truth. Gen. Ulysses S. Grant may be portrayed as a drunken lout and Gen. William T. Sherman as some kind of a nut, but it so happened their combined strategy won the Civil War. They cut the South in half by winning at Shiloh and later at Vicksburg so that the Mississippi flowed again unvexed to the sea. They cut it in half again after the battles of Chattanooga and Atlanta, when Sherman marched across Georgia to the sea. All's not fair in love and war.

Robert E. Lee was not exactly proven the greatest military strategist in his adventure into Pennsylvania, when he sent Gen. Pickett charging into Yankee firepower and failed to secure Little Round Top from [Col. Joshua] Chamberlain's brilliant defense. Earlier, at the Battle of Antietam, the Yanks were proven to be just as good fighting men as the Rebels thought themselves to be. When Gen. Grant took over command in the east from Gen. George Gordon Meade, he determined that the war could be won marching by the left flank all the way to Richmond, and that is how it was finally won by the Union forces. Hindsight is a lot better than foresight, but the Union cause seems somehow to get lost in TBR's reshuffling of the cards.

GEORGE A. YOUNG
Indiana

[Thank you for your thoughtful letter. We have never agreed that Gen. Grant was a drunken lout. (See the May/June 2011 issue for our cover story about Grant.) Our point is that the South should have been allowed to secede. We believe that a peaceful solution would have, in the end, saved the lives of at least 650,000 Americans. And we also believe that the North and South could have coexisted peacefully, with the common security of North America being a unifying issue.—Ed.]

A CATTLE FARM FOR THE ZIONISTS

It is amazing how critically sensitive we are when it comes to anything favoring Islam, while we ignore totally all the pro-Judeo-Christian sentiments and lies, along with all the other evil opinions, generally described as liberal, left wing, progressive, Marxist, Communist etc that permeate much of what we get to read in our country.

And, no, I haven't softened. Europe should throw out every last non-European. Alas, that won't happen because the real enemy of the White man has ordained the race mixing of our people. To ensure that it happens, our soldiers are there as the ultimate protectors of the race-mixing rulers of Europe, the Jews.

Just because I detest it that Islam says that all races may mix [most Christians support that too], doesn't mean I am incapable of seeing the good in Islam and the cultures where that religion is in force.

Remember, Europe is nothing but another cattle farm of the Zionists. Our job in WWII was to reestablish Zionists in power over all of Europe. Our continued occupation of Europe is to ensure that any budding attempt at self-liberation be nipped instantly. In other words, the race-mixing destruction of Europe would go away instantly if it weren't for us serving the Zionists as their protectors.

RUDOLF RIER
West Virginia

DIDN'T LIKE THE BOOK

I just finished reading your "Revisionist" view of Judaism [Dr. Harrell Rhome's *From the Temple to the Talmud*]. From your "alleged history of the Holocaust" to your enthusiasm over the Arch of Titus, this book is no more than anti-Semitism cloaked in spurious scholarship, buttressed by a book written 120 years ago! Nausea impelled me to stop reading before you got around to connecting "Messianic Judaism" with the Protocols of the Learned Elders of Zion. My purchase has once again reminded me of the virulence I encountered on the Brooklyn streets back in the 1950s. Back then, my fists did my answering for me. Now the best I can do is place a review of this venom on Amazon. Yes, here's a tough Jew who is fed up with good Christians like you, who have kept hatred alive for 2,000 years.

LAWRENCE KALLENBERG
New York

[You may get a copy of *From the Temple to the Talmud* from TBR for $20 minus 10% for TBR subscribers. We'll call it the "Talmud Special." (It's regularly $25.)—Ed.]

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